The Bombay Gazette

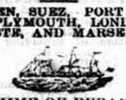
No. 11,812 New Series. BOMBAY:—MONDAY, OCTOBER 11, 1886.

ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY OF THE BOMBAY BRANCH

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

STEAM TO ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID, MALTA, GIBRALTAR, PLYMOUTH, LONDON, BRINDISI, VENICE, TRIESTE, AND MARSEILLES.



PROGRAMME OF DEPARTURES.

	Vessels.	Tons.	H. P.	Captains.	FRIDAY. 1886.
M	BENGAL	4500	8.0	W. B. Andrews	15th Oct.
L	THAMES	4101	800	W. A. Seaton	22nd "
—	GWALIOR	3733	500	R. Hasselwood	29th "
L	GANGES	4196	800	E. Stewart	5th Nov.
M	PARRAMATTA	4759	900	W. D. Anderson	12th "
L	RAVENNA	3372	700	A. B. Daniell	19th "
—	SIAM	3041	500	R. F. Briscoe	26th "

The steamers marked L proceed direct to London via Malta; and those marked M via Marseilles. By the others, passengers for London change vessels at Suez. All London steamers call at Plymouth.

Through tickets issued including railway fare from Brindisi to London and names registered for places in the Sleeping Cars.

A steam-barge will leave the Apollo Bunder at 3 p.m. on the day of sailing to convey passengers on board.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN, AND AUSTRALIA.

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captains.	1886.
ROHILLA	3500	700	W. Barratt	15th Oct.
HYDASPES	2984	400	G. Scrivener	29th "
SURAT	3142	550	R. G. Murray	12th Nov.
KAISER-I-HIND	4023	700	E. G. Stead	26th "

Return Tickets are now issued at greatly reduced rates to all ports, for particulars of which apply to

F. D. PARKER,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay, September 15, 1886.

NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA

SOCIETA RIUNITE FLORIO RUBATTINO.

THE Italian Mail-steamers leave BOMBAY at regular intervals of 20 days, calling at ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID, MESSINA, NAPLES, GENOA, and MARSEILLES, and from GENOA on dates given below:—

FARE to all Ports of Italy Rs. 500, Rs. 340.
" to Marseilles " 520, " 350.

First and Second respectively, inclusive of Wine.
Passengers for Marseilles tranship at Genoa.
Passengers' heavy Baggage will be delivered in LONDON FREE OF CHARGE, to the extent allowed in the Handbooks.
Usual Discount to Return Tickets. Special Rates for Families.
The following or other 1st Class Steamers will LEAVE

Steamer.	Tons.	H.P.	Bombay.	Genoa.
SINGAPORE	5,000	800	1st Oct.	20th Nov.
ARCHIMEDE	4,000	600	20th Oct.	10th Dec.
R. RUBATTINO	5,000	800	15th Nov.	1st Jan. 1887

PASSENGERS WITH SHORT LEAVE can now obtain THROUGH RETURN TICKETS to LONDON and BACK, including Railway Journey viâ Genoa or Naples, AT SPECIALLY REDUCED RATES.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG.

Steamer.	Tons.	To sail
BORMIDA	3,500	15th Oct.
D. BALDUINO	5,000	3rd Nov.

For Handbooks of Information and other particulars regarding Freight, Passage, &c., apply to

F. BOZZONI,
Agent.
Sassoon House, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, Sept. 15, 1886.

ANCHOR LINE.

INDIAN SERVICE BETWEEN BOMBAY, LIVERPOOL AND MEDITERRANEAN.

BOMBAY TO LIVERPOOL DIRECT.

				1886.
s.s. ROUMANIA	3,387	480	Capt. J. Harris	14th Oct.
s.s. ARABIA	3,550	480	Capt. J. Laird	28th "
s.s. BELGRAVIA	5,000	500	Capt. G. Boothby	23rd Nov
s.s. VICTORIA	3,558	480	Capt. W. Russel	4th Dec.
s.s. NUBIA	3,550	480	Capt. J. Donaldson	11th "
s.s. PERSIA	3,550	480	Capt. R. Hutchison	25th "
s.s ROUMANIA	3,387	480	Capt. J. Harris	8th Jan.

BOMBAY TO MARSEILLES AND LONDON.

s.s. CALIFORNIA.. 3,410 480 Capt. W. S. Young. 4th Nov.

Passengers by s. s. "California" can book through to London by sea all the way or overland from Marseilles
Each steamer carries a Surgeon and Stewardess, and has every comfort for first class passengers.

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Bombay, October 5, 1886. Agents.

HIS HIGHNESS THE SULTAN OF ZANZIBAR'S REGULAR DIRECT LINE OF STEAMERS BETWEEN BOMBAY AND ZANZIBAR.

NOTICE.

H. H. the SULTAN of ZANZIBAR'S S. S. MALACCA 1,045 Tons, Capt. Schacht will leave this for Zanzibar direct on MONDAY, the 11th inst. For Freight and Passage apply to

HAJEE MAHOMED BAWKER,
Mandvi, Israel Mohla, No 20.
Agent.

GRINDLAY, GROOM, AND Co., BOMBAY,
GRINDLAY AND Co., CALCUTTA,

PASSAGES BOOKED by P. and O. and all other steamers, without charge for commission. A copy of Grindlay's Handbook of Travellers may be obtained free on application.

FOR SALE,
AT
JAFFER SULLIMAN'S BAZAAR.

PEAT'S HUNTING SADDLE with Military bridle holsters, &c., complete, almost new.
Just received a fresh supply of English single and double harnesses.
Gentleman and lady's SADDLES, the former weighing 7 to 8 lbs respectively.
Best Lady's PELHAM BRIDLES, round reins.
Gram and grass MACHINES.
A circular fronted New BROUGHAM, suitable for one or pair of horses.
An English-built new Mail-Phaeton, convertible into a cart, with folding steps and lady's rest back, by Lewis of Salisbury.
A pair of iron-grey Arabs, well matched and good goers, height 14-2½, age 5 years.
One chesnut Arab horse, height 14-2½, age 5 years, a very free mover in saddle and harness.
For further particulars apply to
JAFFER SULLIMAN & CO.

BURMA,

AFTER THE CONQUEST,

VIEWED IN ITS POLITICAL, SOCIAL, AND COMMERCIAL ASPECTS,

FROM

MANDALAY.

BY

GRATTAN GEARY,

FELLOW OF THE BOMBAY UNIVERSITY, AUTHOR OF "THROUGH ASIATIC TURKEY," AND EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

"Having written this brief volume on 'Burma After the Conquest,' the idea occurs to me that the chief excuse for the book is to be found in the circumstance that it fulfils, by accident, or fate, though not of set purpose, the office which the Provost Marshal's camera accomplished in placing on record the effect of the bullets on the dacoits executed at Mandalay. It brings into a focus the hopes and fears, the actions and the passions, in play during the interregnum in Burma, between the deposition of King Theebaw and the advent of Lord Dufferin, to pronounce the decree fixing the future of the country."—*Author's Preface.*

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CROWN BUILDINGS, 188, FLEET STREET.
BOMBAY: THACKER & CO., LIMITED, and at the "*BOMBAY GAZETTE*" Offices.

Rs. 4. Postage annas 4 extra.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED).

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows:—

FOR KURRACHEE *VIA* KATTYWAR COAST.

S. S. "COMMILLA," 872 tons, on FRIDAY, 15th October, 1886, at noon, calling at Verawal, Mangrole, Porebunder, and Kutch Mandvie.

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "GOA," 1,906 tons, on MONDAY, 11th October, (on arrival of Outward English Mail), calling at Kurrachee, Bunder Abbas, Lingah, Bahrein, Bushire, Fao, and Busreh, in the foregoing or any order, weather permitting.

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "AGRA," 1,907 tons, on WEDNESDAY, 13th October, at 5 p.m., calling at such ports as may be arranged. Particulars can be ascertained on application to the undersigned.

FOR ADEN, ZANZIBAR AND MOZAMBIQUE.

THE S. S. "BAGHDAD," 1,271 tons, on THURSDAY, the 7th October, at 5 p.m.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Bombay, 8th October, 1886. Agents.

COOK'S TRAVELLING TICKETS.

PASSAGES ENGAGED without charge for commission and THROUGH TICKETS ISSUED good for one or more passengers, any day, from any Railway Station in India to all parts of Europe, Egypt, Palestine, Japan, America, Australia, &c., allowing breaks of journey anywhere *en route* and available by—
ALL TRAINS AND ANY LINE OF STEAMERS.
Through Bookings to London at the lowest possible fares. Quotations and every information *re* Quarantine, Steamer Sailings, Sleeping Cars, &c., freely given. Cook's Coupons for nearly 800 Hotels. Pamphlet of routes with map, Ans. 8, post free.
Cook's Traveller's Gazette, published monthly.—Ans. 4.

Address—THOMAS COOK & SON,
BOMBAY: RAMPART-ROW, OPPOSITE WATSON'S HOTEL.
CALCUTTA: 10½, Old Court House Street.

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TREACHER'S MILK PUNCH

FOR COCK-TAILS AND PICK-ME-UPS.
Per doz. Rs. 25 Cash.

TREACHER & Co., Limited,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA AND POONA.

FINE OLD GLENLIVET SCOTCH WHISKY,

A BLEND OF THE FINEST ORIGINAL
HIGHLAND WHISKIES
Of a Particularly Delicate Aroma and Flavour.

Patrons of "TREACHER'S GLENLIVET" have written as follows:—
"The best Whisky I ever had in India."
"Neither in Bonnie Scotland nor out of it have I met with a better Whisky."
"I congratulate you on the Blend; it is the universal spirit used here."
"Please send us ten dozen of your GLENLIVET for the Mess at once; the last ten dozen have gone very quickly; everybody here likes it."

GLENLIVET WHISKY,
Cash, Rs. 24, per dozen.

TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld.,
WINE MERCHANTS,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

CLARETS.

TREACHER and Co., Limited, would respectfully ask Mess Presidents, Clubs, etc., who are accustomed to obtain their Wines, etc., from Europe direct, to compare the actual gross cost with the Company's price-list; Treacher and Co.'s special advantages in buying largely and dealing direct with the producer lead them to believe that they can supply Wines, etc., at considerably less cost than they can be imported by private consumers, even under the most favourable conditions.

CASH Per dozen. Quarts.	Pints.		CASH. Per dozen. Quarts.	Pints.	
Rs. a.	Rs. a.		Rs. a.	Rs. a.	
10 8	6 0	ST. JULIEN MEDOC. Light with good flavour.	10 8	6 0	
10 8	6 0	BORDEUAX A favourite Wine from the District of Bordeaux.	10 8	6 0	
13 8	7 8	PETIT MEDOC Possesses good body with pleasing flavour.	13 8	7 8	
17 0	10 0	SUPERIOR MEDOC Full-bodied, of high character and flavour.	17 0	10 8	
22 0	12 0	CHATEAU LAGRANGE Soft, delicate, full and fine flavour.	22 0	12 0	
27 0	15 0	CHATEAU LAROSE Extremely delicate, endowed with exquisite flavour and bouquet.	27 0	15 0	
33 0	17 8	CHATEAU MARGAUX Exceedingly choice, possessing great fragrance with delicate bouquet.	33 0	17 8	

TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld.,
WINE MERCHANTS,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA AND POONA.

INDISPENSABLE TO TRAVELLERS IN INDIA.

THE INDIAN TRAVELLER'S GUIDE,

A MONTHLY PUBLICATION containing time and fare tables of the Railway Companies, steam-boats and Dâk companies, the routes between the principal Indian towns, tables of through-routes and fares from Bombay to places in India and abroad, short descriptive notices of all places of interest, the hill-sanitaria, &c. With a new Coloured Map of India, showing every Railway station on the Indian lines. Price eight annas. Postage Free, published on the first of every month at the *Bombay Gazette* Office.

GOLD MEDAL TEA.

TRADE MARK K T E IN A TRIANGLE.

THE K T E TEAS, grown at an elevation of nearly 7,000 feet, reputed for their exquisite delicacy of flavour and aroma for which they have been awarded eight prizes, seven diplomas, and one first class certificate, are to be had from us in 1 lb. packets, and we respectfully solicit a trial from all who like a good cup of tea.

BOLTON AND COMPANY,
ESPLANADE ROAD.

UNDER GOVERNMENT PATRONAGE.
THE
AVIFAUNA OF BRITISH INDIA AND ITS DEPENDENCIES.

A SYSTEMATIC ACCOUNT, with Descriptions of all the Known Species of Birds inhabiting British India, Observations on their Habits, Nidification, &c., Tables of their Geographical Distribution in Persia, Beloochistan, Afghanistan, Sind, Punjab, N. W. Provinces, and the Peninsula of India generally,
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Price to Subscribers Rs. 25 complete; to Non-Subscribers Rs. 35; or each part Rs. 7.
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Application for copies and payment may be made to the AUTHOR; the BANK of BOMBAY, Kurrachee; the SUPERINTENDENT, EDUCATION SOCIETY'S PRESS or Messrs. RICARDSON & Co, 13 Pall Mall London.

PART I., VOLUME I., on 1st November 1886.

BEERS, STOUTS, AND CIDER,

TREACHER'S OWN BRAND.

LIGHT PILSENER BEER.

BOTTLED at the Brewery specially for TREACHER & Co., Ld., and highly recommended as the best Light Beer in the Indian Market. This Beer is supplied under the Company's usual guarantee as to quality and condition, and all those desirous of a "GENUINE LIGHT MALT LIQUOR" should give "TREACHER'S PILSENER" a trial.

Cash Prices.
Per doz. bottles, cash ...Rs. 6 0 | Per doz. half-bottles, cash ...Rs. 4 0

DREHER'S VIENNA BEER,

IN SPLENDID CONDITION.

This Beer has obtained a world-wide reputation, and is without an equal in the Indian market.
Per doz. quarts, cash ...Rs. 7 0 | Per doz. pints, cash ... ...Rs. 5 4

SOLE AGENTS FOR
JOHNSON AND CO.'S CANTERBURY ALE.

This pleasant Bitter Beer has been imported by Treacher and Co. at the suggestion of a well-known Physician in Bombay, and is strongly recommended as one of the very best Beers in the Indian Market. It has the genuine bitter aromatic flavour of the Hop, does not contain an excess of alcohol, and possesses in an eminent degree those refreshing, digestive, and tonic properties which should characterize all Beers.

Per doz. bottles ... ...Rs. 6 8 | Per doz. half-bottles... ...Rs. 4 8

BASS'S BEER AND GUINNESS'S STOUT,

BOTTLED BY FOSTER AND SONS.

In the home market Messrs. Foster and Son's bottling is considered much the best, has by far the largest sale, and commands the highest price.

The Company are the Sole Agents for the Bombay Presidency.

Per doz. bottles, cash ...Rs. 6 12 | Per doz. half-bottles, cash ...Rs. 4 12

BASS'S PALE ALE IN WOOD,
DIRECT FROM BREWERY.

	Bottles.	Half-bottle.
BASS BEER, L. G. A., by Foster and Sons, per dozen, cash	Rs. 6 8	Rs. 4 8
GUINNESS'S DUBLIN STOUT, by Burke and Co., per doz., cash	" 6 8	" 4 8
DEVONSHIRE CIDER, by Foster and Sons, per dozen, cash.	" 8 0	" 5 8
KILDERKINS ...each	" 34 0	

TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld.,

WINE MERCHANTS,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA AND POONA.

FAVRE-LEUBA & CO.,

WATCHMAKERS, JEWELLERS.

JUST RECEIVED

A NEW AND BEAUTIFUL CONSIGNMENT OF OUR CELEBRATED

MODEL WATCHES FOR INDIA

(Generally known as F. L. and Co.'s Rs. 50 watches.)

THEY are now in stock in sizes for Ladies and Gentlemen, and may be obtained in either PLAIN, POLISHED, ENGINE TURNED and CHASED cases, open face, hunting and cut-hunting.

It is no rare occurrence in our establishments to hear persons say as follows when bringing one of these MODEL WATCHES for cleaning. "I have had this watch in use for the last 18 years, it has been the most wonderful timekeeper, and even now though it is old, I would not part with it for what I paid."

We have continued to improve these watches where improvements was possible, and oare confidently assert that our new supply is of a still higher quality then the former nes.

FAVRE-LEUBA & CO.,

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THACKER & CO., LIMITED, BOMBAY.

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THACKER & Co. (LIMITED) import Surveying and Mathematical Instruments only from well-known makers, principally ELLIOTT BROS., and W. F. STANLEY, for whom they are appointed Agents, as it is the experience of the Management that the guarantee of perfection and accuracy afforded by such names as the above is highly esteemed by the Profession, although Instruments by unknown makers may be procured at as lightly cheaper rate.

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Mounted Drawin Papers.
Cartoon Papers.
Tracing Cloth.
Tracing Paper
Sectional Paper.
Sundries.

ARTISTS' MATERIALS.

Dry Water-colours.
Moist do. in pans.
Slow-drying do. in Tubes.
Oil-colours in Tubes.
Dry Water-colour Boxes.
Moist do.
Oil-colour Boxes.
Illuminating Colour Boxes.
Camel-hair Pencils.

Siberian Pencils.
Sable-hair Pencils.
Hog-hair Tools for Oils.
Sable do.
Varnishes, Oils, &c.
Drawing Papers.
Oil Sketching Paper.
Prepared Canvas.
Prepared Millboards.
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The Oldest Highland Whisky Extant,
AS SUPPLIED TO THE HOUSE OF LORDS.
TURNBULL & WOOD, LONDON.
NEWCASTLE-ON-TYNE, AND PERTH, N.B.
Sole Agents Punnett & Co., Bombay.
Godowns: Bruce Lane.
Price per doz. qts. Cash, Rs. 35.

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THE AGENTS FOR DR. MENIST'S PERFECT PEBBLE SPECTACLES.
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STARLEY AND SUTTON'S BICYCLES AND TRICYCLES.
RAWSON BRO'S. SUPERIOR ELECTROPLATED WARE.
MANUFACTURING GOLD AND SILVER SMITHS.
ALL KINDS OF ENGRAVING AND DIESINKING.

PRECIOUS STONE AND PEARL MERCHANTS.

IMPORTERS & MANUFACTURERS OF EVERY DESCRIPTION OF CLOCK AND CHRONOMETERS, NAUTICAL AND OTHER SCIENTIFIC INSTRUMENTS REPAIRED, ADJUSTED, AND RATED.
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MORTON, MAJU & CO.,

SUPPLIERS OF HIGH-CLASS TEAS TO MESSES, CLUBS, &c.

SOLE AGENTS FOR COL. HAWES' AND OTHER FIRST CLASS TEAS.

OUR celebrated and unrivalled TEAS of the choicest quality (from Col. HAWES' and other Plantations) cannot be surpassed by any other Teas in India. We offer our unsurpassable selection of the BEST and CHEAPEST Kangra Valley Teas, possessing an exceedingly fine and delicious flavour, a real Luxury to every Tea-Drinker.

Numerous Testimonials from different Connoisseurs prove that our Teas have enjoyed the highest reputation for their purity and delicacy of aroma. A LARGE STOCK of HOLTA TEAS on hand.

PRICE LISTS ON APPLICATION. 22, CHURCH-GATE-STREET, BOMBAY.

KEMP AND CO.'S NEW WINE LIST.

THE second shipment of this Company's personally selected WINES are now landed, and fully support the high opinions inspired by first selections. The carefully chosen brands which are now offered for criticism are—

	Case of 1 doz. quarts.	2 doz. pints.
CLARETS—		
Fronsac	Rs. 20	Rs. 24
Moulis	28	32
Pontet Canet, 1880	36	40
BURGUNDIES—		
Pomard	24	26
Volnay	32	36
Chambertin	30	32
Ditto Extra Fine	60	66
CHABLIS—		
Montrachet	38	42
SAUTERNE—		
Preignac	35	40
HOCKS—		
Giesenheimer	26	30
Scharlachberg	42	46
Liebfraumilch	50	54

There remains to come forward a Champagne which has recently obtained the highest place in tasting competitions and is drunk in at least one Indian Club of great authority.
The above Wines are offered with all the guarantee of quality that this Company's reputation can attach to them.

KEMP & CO., LD., BOMBAY.

TRUNKS, BAGS AND PORTMANTEAUS.

BEST QUALITY ONLY.

ASQUITH, LORD & WHITMORE import these direct from the first LONDON MANUFACTURERS and the MATERIAL and WORKMANSHIP can always be guaranteed.

We invite inspection to our SPECIALITIES for CONTINENTAL TRAVELLING, light and very durable.

The immense variety of our OVERLAND TRUNKS, GLADSTONE BAGS, TRAVELLING BATHS, AIR TIGHT TIN CASES, SMALL HAND BAGS, &c., &c., is unequalled in India.

ASQUITH, LORD AND WHITMORE,

THE WELL-KNOWN OUTFITTERS,
BOMBAY.

THE OLDEST ESTABLISHMENT IN BOMBAY.] [ESTABLISHED 1850

SORABJEE SHAPURJEE & CO.,

BOMBAY FOUNDRY AND IRON WORKS

KHETWADY BOMBAY,

ENGINEERS, IRON & BRASS FOUNDERS. &c.

MANUFACTURERS OF CAST AND WROUGHT IRON MATERIALS.

IRON ROOFS	CRANES	BEVEL AND ROPE
ROAD ROLLERS	CYLINDERS	GEARINGS,
LAMP POSTS	GATES	ORNAMENTAL AND
GIRDERS	RAILINGS	GENERAL CASTINGS
BRIDGES	COLUMNS	

OUR Foundry, one of the largest in India, is complete with every appliance for all kinds of General Loam and Heavy Castings up to 20-tons weight. The Fitting Department, furnished with First-Class Machines for every description of High-Class Work, and the Smithy, are under our personal supervision. Orders entrusted to us will be promptly executed and efficiently discharged.

Machines, Tools, &c., imported through our Agents from the well-known English makers

PLANS AND ESTIMATES ON APPLICATION.

SORABJEE SHAPURJEE & CO.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

MINNESINGERS.

A SMOKING CONCERT will be given at the Gymkhana Pavilion, Fort, on Tuesday, October 12th, commencing at 9-30 p.m. Members of the Society can obtain free Admission Tickets for themselves, and also Tickets for their guests. Price One rupee each, on application to the Acting Honorary Secretary.

F. WARD,
Messrs. Killick, Nixon & Co.

SHIPPERS and CONSIGNEES of CARGO per Italian Mail-Steamer "ARCHIMADE," Captain Canepa, are hereby informed of her ARRIVAL on the 9th instant, and that she is DISCHARGING and LOADING in the Stream.

All claims for short delivery, &c., must be sent in before the departure of the steamer, otherwise they will not be admitted under any circumstances.

F. BOZZONI,
Agent.

NOTICE.

THE undersigned regrets that owing to the VICEROY'S VISIT to this place, it will be impracticable to PROVIDE more than TEN TENTS on the course at the Grand Stand.

E. S. LUDLOW, Lieut.-Colonel,
Honorary Secretary, Hyderabad Races.
Hyderabad, 8th October, 1886.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE, AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.
SUIT No. 99 OF 1886.

JAHANGIR DHUNJEEBHOY SOORTEE of Bombay, Parsee, residing at Goga street, within the Fort of Bombay .....Plaintiff.

VS.

PERROZBAI, widow and Administratrix of DHUNJEEBHOY MUNCHERJEE SOORTEE, deceased of Bombay, Parsee, residing at Church-gate-street, within the Fort of Bombay ..... Defendant.

PURSUANT to an order of reference of the High Court of Judicature, at Bombay, made in the above suit and bearing date the Twenty-ninth day of July, one thousand eight hundred and eighty six. Notice is hereby given that all persons claiming debts or liabilities affecting the estate of DHUNJEEBHOY MUNCHERJEE SOORTEE, also known as DHUNJEEBHOY MUNCHERJEE DHUNJEE MEHTA, or DULAL, deceased, late of Surat, Parsee inhabitant, the testate in the pleadings in the above suit mentioned who died at Surat aforesaid in the Bombay Presidency, on or about the nineteenth day of September, one thousand eight hundred and eighty-five, are hereby required to file such claims in writing in my office, in the Court House, within one calendar month from the date hereof or in default thereof they will be peremptorily excluded from the benefit of the said order.—Dated this 11th day of October, 1886.

CHARLES E. FOX,
Commissioner.

J. NEUBERG,
5, Medow-Street, Bombay.

MACHINE-CUT TOBACCOS.

NEUBERG'S CELEBRATED
"GOLDEN BLOCK MIXTURE,"
MANUFACTURED DAILY.
Per 1 lb. tin—Rs. 3-4 | Per ½ lb. tin—Re. 1-12

NEUBERG'S
VIRGINIA HONEY-DEW,
"AN OLD SMOKER'S CHOICE."
Re. 1-12 per ½ lb. tin.

NEUBERG'S
GOLDEN SHAG,
Highly recommended, combining within itself the delicate aroma of the purest Golden Leaf, and the pleasant fulness of the choicest Virginia.
Re. 1-12 per ½ lb. tin.

NEUBERG'S
"GOLDEN LEAF" BIRD'S-EYE,
FRESH AND FRAGRANT.
As. 14 per ½ lb. tin.

REAL HAVANNAH GIGARS

in perfect bouquet and condition.

UPMANN, Reg. Especial	Per box of	50,	Rs. 24
BELINDA, Reina Victoria.....	do.	100,	„ 48
MANUEL GARCIA, Mon Plaisir.	do.	25,	„ 8
FLOR DE RIVERO, Reina Fina..	do.	100,	„ 30
EL MUNDO ES POCO, extra ...	do.	25,	„ 8
LA OLIVA, Reg. Principe.....	do.	100,	„ 25
FLOR DE HABANA, Reg. Reina	do.	50,	„ 10
EL VERANO, Princess	do.	50,	„ 8
INDUSTRIA	do.	100,	„ 15
Do.	do.	50,	„ 8
OPERAS	do.	100,	„ 12
FLORIDA	do.	100,	„ 8
LA IRIS	do.	50,	„ 3

FLOR DE JAVA CIGARS.

(The only original)
SPECIALLY RECOMMENDED.
MILD, MELLOW AND FREE.

		Per 1,000	Per box of 100
FLOR DE JAVA,	"COQUETAS"	Rs. 30	Rs. 3 8
Do.	"TRABUCOS"	„ 35	„ 4 0
Do.	"ROYALS"	„ 40	„ 4 0
Do.	"ATALANTA"	„ 45	„ 5 8

Please note, the above are not to be confounded with other Java Cigars obtaining elsewhere.

Samples forwarded on Application.

J. NEUBERG,
MEADOW-STREET, BOMBAY.

GIVE A TRIAL!

HARLEY'S PEERLESS PEARLS.

THE MOST POWERFUL
INVIGORANT AND STIMULATING TONIC
Ever Produced.

Permanently Imparts Youthful Vigour. Restores Vitality. Strengthens and Invigorates the BRAIN, NERVES & MUSCLES. A Positive cure for Premature Old Age and Nervous Debility. *Prompt, Safe and Sure.*

SOLD BY ALL CHEMISTS.

Price 10s. 6d.

On Receipt of Rs. 6-8, a bottle will be sent free of all charges to any part of India

BY

COOPER, MADON & Co., Limited
BOMBAY AND POONA

SPECIAL
EAU DE COLOGNE.

SUPERIOR to any other in the market, in fragrance, durability, and as an article of Toilet. Money returned if not approved.

For Case of six Bottles, Rs. 2-4.

COOPER, MADON and Co., Limited,
BOMBAY AND POONA

GENUINE
BAEL-FRUIT CONFECTION.

THIS palatable and agreeable preparation is made from the fruit, preserving all its medicinal properties, for the cure of Dysentery, Diarrhœa, and Disorders of the Bowels. It is much more liked and easily taken by children than other preparations of the fruit.

Per tin, Re. 1.

COOPER, MADON & CO., Ld.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

PROTECTION FROM COLD AND COUGHS.
CHEST PROTECTORS.

THE most perfect safeguard against Coughs, Colds, and Chest Affections.

They ensure ease and comfort in wear, perfect protection from cold draughts or chills, and absolute freedom from any irritating effects upon the most tender skin.

Single, Re. 1-0, 1-8 and 2-0 each.
Double, Rs. 2-0, 3-0 and 4-0 each.

COOPER, MADON AND Co., Ld.,
BOMBAY AND POONA

MICROSCOPES.

	Rs.
STUDENT, cheap	85
Do. with Condenser	115
BEST GUN METAL, double rack stage	240
Do. LARGE Microscope	416
NICHE Microscope	10 & 17
COLUMN Microscope	12, 16, 23, 28 & 35
BALL Microscope	46
HOUSEHOLD Microscope	30
BALL RACK do.	26
Nos. 177, 183 and 185 Microscope	15, 39 & 60
SWIFT'S University Microscope with A and B eye-pieces, ¼ inch objective (best series), 90° aperture, and 1 inch objective with polarising apparatus, selenite slide, stage forceps, pliers, in cabinet	210
COOPER, MADON'S College Microscope, in Mahogany case, with dividing ¼ inch objectives	85
Do. do. with parallel adjustment.	90

COOPER, MADON AND Co., Ld.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

The scale for these Advertisements is as follows:—Not exceeding 3 lines, Re. 1; each succeeding line, As. 8. No trade advertisements are admitted under the scale.

A RUSSIAN TEACHER wishes to find Scholars in this City or in Poona. Apply to M. Crioulcansky, Bombay Hotel, Fort.

THE SINGER MANUFACTURING CO.'S SINGER'S SEWING MACHINES of all descriptions working from the thinnest muslin up to leather can be had at greatly reduced prices for cash or by monthly payments called the hiring system with option of purchase at the Manufacturers' own establishment. 5, Church-gate Street Bombay.

CLARENDON HOTEL, MATHERAN, is NOW OPEN TO VISITORS. Excellent food and accommodation. Terms moderate. Apply to the Proprietor.

ICES, ICES and LIQUORS, of the Best Quality, Fresh Mocha Coffee, at the VIENNA CONFECTIONERY, 25, Church-gate Street.

BEFORE BUYING your useful and fancy ARTICLES, please enquire prices and inspect the quality of Goods. Acknowledged Cheapest House.—SHROFF BROTHERS.

RUGBY HOTEL,
MATHERAN,
IS NOW OPEN.

ROPES FOR SALE.—HARTON'S OILED COIR and MANILLA. Apply OWEN & OKELL, Apollo-street.

TO BE LET—The TOP FLOOR in Bellasis Road opposite Kemp & Co. Rent Rs. 30 per month. Apply to "M", care of this paper.

SEWING MACHINES.—Please see our large advertisement on the back of this paper.—H. A. GEYER & Co., Bombay.

ADELPHI HOTEL, BYCULLA, near the Byculla and Grant-road Railway Stations. Situated in a quiet locality. Large airy rooms.

LOCAL SELF-GOVERNMENT, by SINA.—A paper on the introduction of representative institutions in India. 8 annas; postage, 1 anna.

WANTED—An Experienced BOOKKEEPER, by a Mercantile Firm in Bombay. Apply stating terms and copies of testimonials to "O. P. Q.," care of this paper.

MRS. MARTIN, late of Poona, Practical Dressmaker and Milliner, 340, Grant-road, Bombay. Ladies' Dresses made up according to the prevailing modes.

LEATHER WRITING DESKS.—The "Alliance" and many other excellent Desks to select from. Prices from Rs. 35. At STEWARD & Co., 4 Church-gate Street.

JUST RECEIVED, White and Fancy coloured CAMBRIC SHIRTS, from Rs. 30 to 48 per dozen. Try at Y. A. LACKA & Co., Civil and Military Tailors, Bombay.

£6,466,527-17-5 STG. is the amount of the Invested Funds of the Standard Life Office. Claims by death paid last year, £549,974-10-10 Stg.

PASSAGES BOOKED to ENGLAND and the CONTINENT, 1st class from Rs. 250. No commission charges. Apply to WILLIAM WATSON & Co., 28, Apollo-street, Bombay.

GENT'S WHITE KID SEWN BLACK.—We have now received the above in Gent's Gloves, 2 Buttons, the present fashionable Glove at Home for evening wear.—BADHAM, PILE & Co., Ld.

THE undersigned has the pleasure to inform the Public that he has a large assortment of Macaroni, Vermicelli and Sugo Paste, of different qualities. P. CASSANELLO, No. 40, Meadow Street, Fort.

ST PAULI and LAGER BEER.—Fresh shipment just to hand, in cases of 4 doz. qts. and 8 doz. pints respectively. Prices on application.
J. NEUBERG, Bombay.

JUST RECEIVED.—Scotch Mauds, Austrian Rugs, Railway Rugs, Red, White and Blue Witney Blankets, All of the very best quality and at most moderate prices.—JOHN MAHOMED & Co., 16, Meadow-street.

"TERAI HATS." Best Soft French Felt, Rs. 8 each. Hard Felt Hats, Drab, Coffee, Brown and Black Rs. 5-15 each. These are wonderful Value and well worth Inspection. The CASH BAZAAR, Ld., Bombay and Poona.

LAYS OF THE LAW.—Being a selection of LEADING CASES from the BOMBAY HIGH COURT REPORTS done in VERSE after the manner of various other great poets; by W. E. H. Price, Re. 1-8, postage, anna 1.

MATHERAN.—ALEXANDRA and PINTO'S HOTELS are now OPEN to VISITORS to which Eight Bungalows are attached. The Parbul House and Stearns House are TO LET for this cold season. Rent Rs. 300 and Rs. 250 each.

TO LET, the FIRST FLOOR premises opposite the Esplanade Hotel and next door to Messrs. Bourne and Shepherd, at present Messrs. Marcks and Co.'s Pianoforte Saloon, suitable as a dwelling house or office. Apply to MARCKS & Co., Limited.

LEMON SQUASH, the New drink for the Hot-weather, to be had at PEARSE'S, Apollo Street.

WANTED an UNDERGROUND SURVEYOR for the Warora Colliery. Preference will be given to a man who has had previous experience in coal mining. Applications stating pay and accompanied with copies of testimonials, which will not be returned, to be sent to undersigned.

J. Y. DAVIDSON, Manager,
Wardha Coal State Railway.
Dated Nagpur, C. P., 1st October 1886.

(UNSOLICITED.)
"CAMP, AFGHAN BOUNDARY COMMISSION,"
"August, 19th 1886."

No. 686.

SIR,—"I am desired by Her Majesty's Commissioner to inform you that the Tents supplied by the Muir Mills for the Afghan Boundary Commission have given him great satisfaction. During the past two years they have been exposed to very severe weather, but have lasted well throughout."

Yours truly,
Chas. E. Yate, Captain.
To the MANAGER, MUIR MILLS," Cawnpore.

FOR SALE, IN STOCK, HORIZONTAL ENGINE fitted with Tangyes Patent Governor and Expansion Valves and Pumps, from 3 to 10 N. H. P., Lathes, Pumps, Steam Hammer, Centrifugal Pumps, Rolled Shafting, Pullies, Drums 4.5, and 6 feet dia., Boring Machine, Boilers, Donkey Pumps, Anvils, Swage Blocks, and all classes of Cotton Spinning Machinery, Five ton and 20 ton Crab Wenches, French Burr stones, and Frames, &c.

T. SUGDEN, 45, New Foras-road, Byculla.

JOHN BRINSMEAD & SONS' PIANOS, with the new tuning apparatus at London Prices Plus 12½ per cent., being cost of freight, etc., to Bombay.

Under special arrangements with the Manufacturers the Undersigned beg respectfully to bring to the notice of the Public that they are in a position to sell these Pianos—the most perfect Pianos constructed—at the above prices.

Illustrated Price Lists free on application.

MARCKS & Co., LIMITED,
SOLE AGENTS,
BOMBAY.

THE LAKHMIDAS KHIMJI SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANY, Limited.

NOTICE is hereby given that a DIVIDEND at the rate of Rupees Twenty-five (25) per Share for the year ended 30th June 1886, will be paid at the Registered Office of the Company, No. 27, Apollo Street, Fort, on and after MONDAY, the 11th instant, between the hours of 12 noon and 3 p. m., to those Shareholders whose names stand on the Register of Shareholders on the 30th September 1886, on production of their Share Certificates.

લખમીદાસ ખીમજી સન્સ એન્ડ કંપની.,
ટ. ૯. LAKHMIDAS KHIMJI SONS & CUY.
Secretaries, Treasurers & Agents.
Bombay, 4th October 1886.

BOMBAY BARODA & CENTRAL INDIA RAILWAY, INCLUDING
RAJPUTANA-MALWA RAILWAY.

THE Agent is prepared to receive Tenders up to noon (Local Time) on 10th November 1886, for the Landing of the Company's Stores, Machinery, Materials, Fuel, &c., at the Gun Carriage Basin in Bombay, also for loading, unloading and stacking the same on the Company's bunder, including Shunting and Marshalling of wagons; separate tenders may be submitted for periods of one, three, or five years running from 1st January 1887.

2. Copy of the form and conditions on which only Tenders will be considered, can be obtained on application at this office on and after the 18th October 1886, upon payment of one rupee.

3. Earnest money of Rs. 1,000 will be required with each tender (or set of alternative tenders) and a deposit of ten thousand rupees will be required for the due performance of the contract.

4. The Agent does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any tender.

W. S. S. BISSET,
Agent.

HISTORY OF THE PARSIS

INCLUDING
THEIR MANNERS, CUSTOMS, RELIGION, AND PRESENT POSITION.
BY
DOSABHAI FRAMJI KARAKA, C. S. I.
With coloured and other illustrations.
IN TWO VOLUMES
PUBLISHED BY
MACMILLAN & Co., LONDON,
BOMBAY GAZETTE OFFICE, BOMBAY.

2 Vols., Rs 16—Postage 9 Annas.
Copies can be had at the
Bombay Gazette Office, Rampart Row,

SALES BY AUCTION.

MENESSE AND COMPANY.

On THURSDAY, the 14th instant, Messrs. MENESSE and Co. will hold their usual weekly auction sale at their rooms of a quantity of grey and colored piece goods, twist, &c.

10 cases white doria saries
15 cases Turkey red cambrics,
5 cases colored prints.
8 cases orange shirtings.
2 cases green shirtings.
4 cases orange madapolums.
5 cases grey dhooties.
2 cases violet hair powder.
18 boxes champagne in quarts and pints, &c., &c.

On account and at the risk of Khoja Suchadina Mahomedbhoy—

V B 15—1 case cotton mixed silk satin.

On account and at the risk of Memon Sureef Sucoor—

B D B 7398 E C	539-3	..	3 cases gold brocade.
B D B 7398 U N	552—1	..	do.
B D B 7392	540-41—2	..	do.
B D B 7390	537-39—1	..	do.
B D B 7388 F C	521-24—1	..	do.
B I B 7385	508-11—2	..	cotton brocade.

AUCTION SALE of unclaimed goods, grain and other sweepings, &c., &c., at the G. I. P. Railway Goods Station at Waree Bunder. Messrs. MENESSE and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction on FRIDAY, the 15th instant, at 3 p. m., at the G. I. P. Railway Goods Station at Waree Bunder—

A quantity of unclaimed goods, grain, cotton, and other sweepings, waste paper, &c., &c.

MENESSE & CO.
Bombay, 11th October 1886.

BENNETT AND COMPANY,
No. 5, APOLLO-STREET.

On MONDAY, the 1st of November next, at 4 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT & Co. will sell by Public Auction on the premises by order of the mortgagee and on account and risk of the mortgagor Ebrahim Haji Mahomed, the right, title and interest of the said Ebrahim Haji Mahomed in—

FIRSTLY.—All that piece or parcel of land or ground bearing Collector's old No. 176, and new Survey No. 8262, containing by admeasurement 2951 square yards with the messuages, tenements or dwelling houses standing thereon, assessed by the Municipality under Nos. 17, 18, 19, 20, 23, 53, 54, 55, 56, 57, 58 and 59, formerly and now in the occupation of Gokal Isvikaran and others, which said piece of land, messuages, hereditaments and premises, are situate on the east side of Breach Candy road, and west side of Trinity Street, in the Sub-district of Fort, and are bounded as follows:—that is to say, on the north by the Breach Candy Road, on the east by the Trinity Street, on the north by the property of Dinshaw Manekji Patell, and on the south partly by the house of Nanabhoy Kustomji, partly by the house of Babaji Wittoo Moray, partly by the house of Sorabji Shroff, and partly by the house of Sorabji Dadabhoy Suntook, and

SECONDLY.—All that piece or parcel of land or ground bearing Collector's old No. 240, and new Survey No. 8265, containing by admeasurement 526 square yards, with the messuages, tenements or dwelling houses standing thereon, assessed by the Municipality under Nos. 9, 10, 11 and 51, formerly and now in the occupation of Gomaji Shimaji and others, which said piece of land, messuages, hereditaments and premises situate in the east side of Breach Candy Road, and west side of Trinity Street, in the Sub-district of Fort, and are bounded as follows:—that is to say, on the north and south by the public passages, on the west by the Breach Candy Road, and on the east by the Trinity Street.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. Tobin and Roughton, at their office, No. Tamarind Lane, or to the undersigned.

AUCTION SALE OF
TILE FACTORY AT WORLEE.

To be sold by Public Auction, if not previously disposed of, on SATURDAY, the 20th November next, at 4 p.m., at Messrs. BENNETT & Co's Auction Rooms, at No. 6, Apollo Street, Bombay, the factory and premises at Worlee, lately belonging to the Bombay Tile Company, Limited.

The premises adjoin the Worlee Bunder warf and the high road and are easy of access. They comprise about 15,500 square yards of land and buildings erected in 1883, consisting of a large tiled factory shed, three large tiled drying sheds and Tile Kiln, engine & working order, a new boiler 22 feet by 6 feet diameter by W. and J. Galloway and Sons, a new horizontal 20 horse power engine by Robey and Co, and machinery, presses and gearing for making tiles. The ground is leasehold.

The premises can be inspected any day after notice to Messrs. Little, Smith, Frere and Nicholson, solicitors, Meadow Street, Fort, by whom further particulars can be given.

BENNETT & CO.
Bombay, 11th October 1886.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & CO.
No. 4, FORBES & MEDOWS STREETS.

NOTICE.—Sale of landed property on the western side of Duncan Road, advertised to be sold on TUESDAY, the 12th instant, by order of the mortgagee and on account and risk of the mortgagor Purdesi Luxumon Megaji, has been POSTPONED, until further notice.

SALE OF PIECE-GOODS.

On MONDAY, the 11th instant, at 2 p.m., Messrs. MEHRJEE JOHNSTON & Co. will sell by Public Auction at their sale rooms by order of Mr. Govindjee Jhoota and on account and at the risk of Mr. Shaik Essa bin Khaliffa the following piece goods,

4 bales of red bordered dhoties, each containing 200 pairs, in all 800 pairs, each weighing 14 lbs.	lbs. 1,200
4 bales of red bordered dhoties, each containing 150 pairs, in all 600 pairs, each weighing 2½ lbs.	lbs. 1,500
5 bales T cloth, each containing 60 pieces, in all 300 pieces, each weighing 6 lbs.	lbs. 1,800.
58 pairs of red bordered dhoties, each weighing 1½ lbs.	lbs. 87.
85 pairs of red bordered dhoties, each weighing 2½ lbs.	lbs. 212½.
1 pair of red bordered dhoty, weighing	lbs. 3½.
2 pieces of T cloth, each weighing 3½ lbs.	lbs. 7.
1 piece of T cloth, weighing	lbs. 6.
1 piece of long cloth, weighing	lbs. 11½.
	Total lbs. 4,827½.

The above goods are on view at the auctioneers' rooms.

SALE of new sets of Plated and Brass Mounted English single Harness English and Hindustani Musical Boxes.

On SATURDAY, the 16th instant, at 2 p.m., Messrs. MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co. will sell by Public Auction at their sale-rooms, No. 4, Forbes and Medows Streets, Fort

6 sets of plated and brass English harness (single).
9 English and Hindustani Musical Boxes, 8 to 10 airs, with dancing dolls, &c.
The above is on view.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co.
Bombay, 11th October 1886.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY.
7, MARINE-STREET.

WEEKLY AUCTION SALE.

THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 11th inst., at 2 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by public Auction at their rooms—

10 bales grey dhoties
29 „ „ shirtings.
5 cases prints.
2 „ plain satins.
5 „ dyed cambrics, 21 by 26 yards.
15 bales each 300 lbs. T. red full weight yarn No. 40.
2 cases 200 reams note paper.
2 „ 36 doz. assorted essence.
1 English made lady's side saddle with doeskin seat.
1 single barrel muzzle loading rifle by Harvey and Sons.
1 „ „ in case by Whitworth.

On account and at the risk of Hajee Vully Hajee Khumissa.

D P B & Co.—L H—640—1 case assorted buttons.

By order of the Administrator-General, the effects of the late Mr. Robert Lopes, consisting of bottles of quinine and medicines, condensed milk, essence of beef, enema, wearing apparel, fiddle, &c.

The property of a gentleman.

Few lots of household furniture, such as blackwood and teakwood sofa and reclining couches, dining-room, pier, side, dressing, writing and washband tables, drawing-room, easy, bow, arm and without arm chairs, double cot, iron bedstead, hat stand, teakwood double door almyrs, chest of drawers, whatnots, ottoman, wardrobe, clothes press, &c.

By order of Moteechund Purbhoodass, and on account and at the risk of Shamjee Ramjee.

About 133 pieces grey dhoties.
On account and at the risk of Aga Mahomed Ally.
115 boxes Price's candles.
On account and at the risk of Esmalljee Ebrahim.
57 real Roskopf's watches.

AT 2 P. M.

1 handsome light dogcart.
1 handsome light landau.
1 „ „ victoria.
1 strong office shigram.

And any other carriages and horses which may be offered.

SALE OF SCOTCH WHISKY.

THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 11th inst., at 2 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at their Rooms

50 boxes John O'Groat's fine Scotch Whisky in small lots to suit purchasers.

SALE OF SUPERIOR TEAK SCANTLINGS.

On WEDNESDAY next, the 13th instant, at 4 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction at Mazagon, Darookhana, by order of Mr. Jainarrayen Sittaram,

Ex s.s. Buldnada and Tiverton.

200 tons superior teak scantlings of various sizes in lots to suit purchasers.

On WEDNESDAY, the 20th instant, sale commencing at 1 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at Parell, near Lall Baug, the valuable and handsome french-polished blackwood and teakwood carved and plain household furniture, plated, glass and crockery-ware, handsome marble and China flower vases, table ornaments, handsome oleographs, Hink's patent duplex table and hanging lamps, Brussels carpet, a collection of choice plants in tubs and pots, &c., &c., the property of Mr. BAPOOJEE HORMUSJEE MODY.

Full particulars will appear hereafter and the property will be on view 3 days before the sale.

HIGH COURT,
Ordinary Original Civil Jurisdiction.
Suit No. 27 of 1886.

Chandrasekar Venasek, of Bombay, Hindoo inhabitant, residing at Dadysett Agiary Road, without the Fort of Bombay, being a minor under the age of 12 years, by his next friend, Moreshwur Bappujee ..... Plaintiff.

vs.

Vejbai, widow of Sha Ramjee Luckmichund, of Bombay, Hindoo inhabitant, residing at Bhat Bazaar, Mudanund and Venaek Mudanund and Ramchunder Venaek, also of Bombay Hindoo inhabitants, residing at Dadysett Agiary Road, outside the Fort of Bombay..... Defendants.

On SATURDAY, the 23rd instant, at 4 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction on the premises under and by instruction of Messrs. Wadiaeg and Ghandy, attorneys for the plaintiff, Mr. Khunderao Morojee, attorneys for the defendant, Vejbai and Mr. Jamardhan Gopalji, attorney for the defendants, Vinaek Sudanund and Ramchunder Vinaek, under a decretal order made on the 21th day of June 1886 in the above suit.

All that piece of pension and tax land, situate at Khumballa Hill, in the registration sub-district of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 3,578 square yards or thereabouts, and assessed by the Collector of Land Revenue under old No. 2994, new No. 2023, old survey No. 74 and new survey No. 7103, and bounded on the east by the vacant piece of ground of Muncherjee Framjee Canna, on the west and north by the vacant piece of ground of Trimbuck Jugonnath, and on the south by a vacant piece of ground of Sorabjee Jeejeebhoy.

For further particulars and conditions of sale application should be made to the Auctioneers, or to the aforesaid attorneys for the plaintiff and defendants.

Bombay, 11th October 1886. CRAWFORD & Co.

SALES BY AUCTION.

BAPOOJEE HORMUSJEE
No. 26, Medows Street.

AUCTION SALE OF VERY VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY COMMONLY KNOWN AS THE GLASS HOUSE, SITUATE AT GOYWADY OR CAVEL.

BAPOOJEE HORMUSJEE will sell by Public Auction, on MONDAY, the 18th instant, at 4 o'clock p.m., on the premises.—

All that piece or parcel of land or Fazendaree ground, of which the Church of Nossa Senhora de Esperanca is the Fazendar, with messuage, tenement, dwelling house, standing thereon, commonly known as the Glass House, situated on the Eastern side of a public passage at Cavel, in the subdistrict of Fort of Bombay, Assessed by the Municipality under No. 44, containing by admeasurement, 452 1-9 square yards or thereabouts, and bounded on the east by the property of the said Church, on the west and north by the public passage, and on the south by the property of Jacinto Borges.

For particulars and conditions of sale, apply to the undersigned.

VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY, situate at Kandawady, for Sale by Public Auction, by order of Parvuteebai, the widow of the late Kairaj Laljee, the Mortgagee, and on account and at the risk of Luxmon Bapoojee and Pudmanath Luxmon, the Mortgagors.

Under instructions from the Mortgagee under and by virtue of power of sale, reserved to her, in a deed of mortgage, bearing the date 16th November 1883

BAPOOJEE HORMUSJEE will sell by Public Auction, on Saturday, the 16th instant, at 4 o'clock, p.m., on the premises all that piece or parcel of land or ground, with messuage, tenement, dwelling house, well, and trees growing thereon, situate, lying and being on the western side of Kandawady, in the Subdistrict of Bhooleshwar, containing by admeasurement 1317 3-9 square yards or thereabouts, assessed by the Collector of land revenue under No. 61, and by the Collector of assessment under No. 140 and 141, and bounded or the east by the carts of Khanjee Kotsey and Atmaram Bapsoba, on the west by the cart of Chimabai, the wife of Cannoojee Heputrow, on the north by the Kandawady Lane, and on the south by the property of Shantaram Narayan, Esq.

For particulars and conditions of Sale, apply to the undersigned.

BAPOOJEE HORMUSJEE.
Bombay, 11th October 1886.

BANKS.

COMPTOIR D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS.

HEAD OFFICE—PARIS.

SUBSCRIBED and PAID-UP CAPITAL 63,200,000
RESERVE FUND 4800,000

LONDON BANKERS
BANK OF ENGLAND,
UNION BANK OF LONDON
Messrs. C J. HAMBRO & SON.

LONDON OFFICE—52, THREADNEEDLE STREET E. C.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are kept, but no interest allowed.
DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for fixed periods at rates to be obtained on application. No deposits received for less than thirty days.
LETTERS OF CREDIT payable at any of the chief commercial towns and cities of the world.
DIVIDENDS, &c., on Government Paper and other stocks received for customers without charge, if remitted some through the bank.

C. LOWELL, Manager.
Rampart Row, W.

THE AGRA BANK (LIMITED).

CAPITAL—£1,000,0
RESERVE FUND—£200,000.

BOMBAY BRANCH.

CURRENT ACCOUNT are kept, and Interest allowed when the Credit Balance does not fall below Rs. 1,000.
DEPOSITS received available at any time, for Remittance to England in the Bank's Bills and interest allowed thereon at the rate on 4 per cent. per annum.
DEPOSITS are also received for fixed periods on terms which may be learnt on application.
DRAFTS granted at the exchange of the day on London Scotland, Ireland, and the Bank's Agencies in the East.
CIRCULAR NOTES issued, negotiable in the principal places in Europe.
GOVERNMENT and other STOCKS, and SHARES bought and sold, and the safe custody of the same undertaken.
INTEREST, PAY and PENSIONS collected; and every other description of Banking Business and Money Agency transacted.
All Remittances should be made payable to the Agra Bank, Limited.

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

PAID-UP CAPITAL	$7,500,000
RESERVE FUND	$4,500,000
RESERVE FOR EQUALIZATION OF DIVIDENDS	$500,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF PROPRIETORS	$7,500,000

LONDON BANKERS—LONDON & COUNTY BANKING COMPANY, LD.

BOMBAY—INTEREST ALLOWED
On Current Deposit Accounts, at the rate of 2 per cent per annum on Daily Balances of Rs. 500 and upwards but not exceeding Rs. 100,0.0.
On Fixed Deposits:—
For 6 months, at 4 per cent. per annum.
For 12 months, at 4½ per cent. per annum.
LOCAL BILLS DISCOUNTED.
CREDITS granted on approved Securities, and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.
DRAFTS granted on London, and the chief commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China and Japan.

F. DE BOVIS,
Agent.
Offices of the Corporation, Church-gate-street, Bombay, December 12, 1885.

ASIATIC STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, Limited.

ON and from this date Mr. W. J. FERNIE will act as the Bombay Agent of this Company.

TURNER MORRISON & Co.,
Managing Agents in India.
October 8th, 1886.

NEW FAST DYED KHAKI DRILLS.

GUARANTEED FAST AGAINST SOAP, Soda and Sunlight, also against perspiration, acids and ammonia.

These Drills are rapidly gaining favor, as the following testimonial, recently received from a Commanding Officer, amongst many others, will serve to show.

The Khakee Drill supplied by the Elgin Mills since January last, is thoroughly satisfactory, the color is not affected by the sun, and is so very slightly by washing, as to be imperceptible unless very closely compared with that which has not been washed, and up to present date I HAVE NOT SEEN ANY KHAKEE DRILL SO GOOD.

For samples and further particulars apply to

THE ELGIN MILLS, CAWNPORE.

H. H. THE NIZAM'S STATE RAILWAY

ADVERTISING AT RAILWAY STATIONS.

THE PROPRIETOR of the *Bombay Gazette* Press, having leased from the NIZAM'S STATE RAILWAY Company the exclusive right of advertising at all the Railway Stations belonging to the Company, is prepared to contract with parties desirous of posting notices or advertisements on the lines.

The Cantonment of SECUNDRABAD, as is well known, contains the largest military garrison in India—a garrison comprising over 5,000 British and native troops. Contiguous to it is the Cantonment of BOLARUM, garrisoned by two regiments and one battery of the Hydrabad Contingent, all officered by Europeans. South of Secun rabad, about 4 miles are the suburbs of Hydrabad, contain ng the Nizam's regular troops, about 5,000 in number, officered mostly by Europeans—besides a large civil population. It would manifestly be advantageous to firms to advertise at the stations on the above railway, the most important of which are SECUNDRABAD HYDRABAD, GANGAWARUM and TANDUR.

The announcements may be in English or in any of the NATIVE LANGUAGES.

INSURANCE COMPANIES, SHIPPING COMPANIES HOTELKEEPERS, MERCHANTS, TRADERS and others who wish to force their business on the notice of the public, all alike value the privilege of *Railway Station Advertising.*

There is no reason why the privilege should no be also specially valuable to Advertisers in India Looking to the great and increasing number of Native Railway Passengers on the two trunk lines of Western India, Native Merchants, Traders, &c., seeing that they have the privilege of advertising in their own language, would find the publication of their announcements at Railway Stations an infallible means of extendingtheir business.

Advertisers can select e Stations at which they wish their Placards posted, and may advertise for any period that may be agreed on. The charges have been fixed on an extremely *moderate scale* to encourage Advertisers to make a liberal use of the new means now offered of making announcement known to the public.

Placards, according to the taste of Advertisers, may be printed at moderate charges in ENGLISH or any of the NATIVE LANGUAGES at the *Bombay Gazette* Press. Estimates on application.

RATES.

Board not exceeding 2 feet long and 2 fee broad Re. 1 per month For every additional square foot nnas 2.

Thus a firm exhibiting a board, say 4 square feet, will have the advantage of having their business advertisement read by thousands of Passengers on one tation platform for the trifling monthly expenditure of Re. 1. Parties advertising on six Stations or more will be allowed a discount of ten per cent.; on twelve Stations or more, twenty-five per cent.

The boards to be delivered at the *Bombay Gazette* Office whence they will be sent by the Trains to the curious stations selected by the Advertiser. In the event of the contract terminating, the boards will be brought back to Bombay at the expense and risk of the Advertiser.

Special arrangements for long periods.

For further particulars apply to Manager of the *Bombay Gazette* Office, Rampart Row, Fort.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEER, &c.

NOTICE.

PHIPSON & Co. are now IMPORTING WINES from the LEADING CONTINENTAL HOUSES, from whom the CLUBS and MESSES obtain their Supplies, thus removing the difficulty so often experienced by Europeans in this country of obtaining thoroughly sound wines at a moderate cost.

For list of Prices apply to

THE HEAD GODOWN-KEEPER,
6, Apollo Street Bombay.

BODGER, WARBURTON & Co.
(IN LIQUIDATION.)

THE remaining Stocks of Choice CLARETS SHERRIES, CHAMPAGNES and WHITE WINES, also WHISKIES and BRANDIES to be sold at less than cost prices in Bombay.

For prices and further particulars apply to

C. P. WARBURTON & Co.,
MILITARY SQUARE.

PRICE LIST of WINES, &c., ON SALE at the Godowns of the undersigned:—

CHAMPAGNE

	Per 1 doz. quarts.	Per 2 doz. pints.
Ernest Irroy's Carte d'or	Rs. 55 0	Rs 58 0
Charles Heidsiek's Grand Vin Premium, White Seal, Dry.....	„ 52 0	„ 54 0
Heidsiek's Dry Monopole	„ 58 0	„ 60 0
Dry Kite Cheuk Champagne	„ 46 0	„ 48 0
First Quality Dry	„ 38 0	„ 40 0
FROM M

BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Polo Tournament, Poona Horse *vs.*, 61st Regt., 4 p.m.

VESSELS ARRIVED.—The following vessel arrived on the 8th:—Sumatra (s), from Jeddah.

VESSELS SAILED.—The following vessels sailed on the 9th:—Maharaja (s), for Coasts and Calcutta; and Prince Llewellyn (s), Moulmein. Yesterday:—Bhownuggur (s), for Bhownuggur.

POSTAL NOTICE.—Mails for Zanzibar direct, per extra s.s. Malacca, will be closed at the General Post Office to-day at 3 p.m. Only letters marked for transmission by private vessel will be forwarded by this steamer.

FALL DOWN A STAIRCASE.—Bhana Rama, a groom living at Moodykhana, Fort, was taken by his friends on Saturday afternoon to the Goculdas Tejpal Hospital, suffering from a compound fracture to his right leg, alleged to have been sustained by an accidental fall down a staircase from the 1st floor of his house at 1 o'clock that morning.

FATAL FALL OUT OF A WINDOW.—An inquest was held by the coroner on Saturday, at Modykhana Street, Fort, touching the death of a Hindoo child aged 3½ years, named Mamoo Mooljee, the son of a dealer in grain living on the third storey of a house at that locality. The deceased at about half-past 8 o'clock that morning accidentally fell out of a window on that story on to the footpath at the back of the house. He was picked up unconscious and bleeding profusely from the nose. He died from its effects at 1 o'clock on Saturday afternoon. A verdict of accidental death was recorded.

MUSIC AT THE POLO TOURNAMENT.—The following programme of music will be played by the band of the 2nd East York. Regiment at the Polo Tournament:—

March	Les Volontaires—O'Metra.
Polka	Drink, Puppy Drink—D'Albert.
Reminiscences of Ireland	F. Godfrey.
Waltz	Estudiantina—Waldteufel.
Gavotte	Theodora—Le Thiere.
Waltz	Weit von Dir—Seydel.

GOD SAVE THE QUEEN.

BOMBAY TRAMWAY COMPANY, LIMITED.—The following are the winning numbers for the month of September 1886:—

Rs. 100 Prizes.	Ans.	Nos.
Green Line, Up	1½	042726
Special Line, Up	½	034700
Rs. 10 Prizes.		
Special Line, Down	2	020048
Red Line, Up	2	007322
Yellow Line, Down	1½	017334
Green Line, Up	1½	045300
Lavender Line, Down	1½	026100
Red Line, Up	1½	015813
Blue Line, Up	1½	011287
Green Line, Up	1	26752F
Yellow Line, Up	1	237320
Blue Line, Down	1	148361
Red Line, Up	1	136551
Do. Down	1	125342
Blue Line, Up	1	121555
Red Line, Up	1	120937
Do. Up	1	115073

Drawn by Sadashew Dutto (Colaba), Balkrishna Sadashew (Colaba), Shamrao S. Pattkee (Esplanade), G. Bapu (Girgaum, Shantaram's Chawl).

CAPTAIN M. HORACE HAYES.—Captain Hayes is in Bombay, on his way from Poona to Kurrachee, where he purposes holding some classes after the races. After visiting Kurrachee and some places on the frontier, Captain Hayes will pay Bombay another visit in the beginning of November, as he is desirous of showing to those who originally supported him at the beginning of his tour in this country, some of the improvements he has made in his system of dealing with refractory horses. Captain Hayes has also perfected a new system of tuition, and as Mr. Kittredge has promised to supply him with some subjects out of a batch of young Walers shortly to arrive for the Tram Company, his pupils will have a good opportunity of judging of the merits of the new system. Amongst other illustrations Captain Hayes will show practically how ponies can be taught to play polo, and made to go freely up to the ball, and as at present this is one of the chief difficulties to contend against, and one which renders useless many ponies which would otherwise be suitable for the game, this will be a good opportunity for those interested in the game to learn a wrinkle or two. In Calcutta Captain Hayes had a wider field to work on, as more Walers are used there than here, where the bulk of the horses are Arabs with a sprinkling of country-breds, and the former class are generally more tricky and difficult to manage than the latter two classes; but still in Bombay there are many who own horses from which they do not get their full return in work, owing to bad temper and other faults, and who may profit by Captain Hayes' method.

A HYDERABAD TRAGEDY.—A few days since in the City of Hyderabad a barber was shaving an Arab when he accidentally drew blood with his razor; the Arab at once closed his fist and struck the barber a violent blow. Another Arab seated near remonstrated saying "Why do you strike an unarmed man?" On this the first Arab drew his "jumbia" and stabbed the one who remonstrated, in the stomach, causing the entrails to protrude. The wounded man, though mortally wounded, thrust the entrails back, and drawing his own dagger rushed at his adversary and stabbed him fatally before he himself expired.—*Deccan Times.*

INDIAN STUDENTS IN ENGLAND.—Messrs. Thomas Cook & Son, the Railway and Steamship Agents, have addressed the Secretary to the Government of India in the Home Department, stating that they observe by advertisements and notices in the Indian papers that the Government of India are sending Native students and others to England on different occasions at the expense of the Government; and they have submitted for consideration whether all passages whether direct by steamer or by the overland route, for passages paid by the Government might not be arranged for through them. They have promised to arrange for the comfortable conveyance of such passengers at the lowest possible rates, and that they will make no charge to the Government of India for the services although the passengers would receive the assistance and benefits of the Company's various agents, interpreters, &c., in just the same way as first-class tourists. A copy of the letter making these proposals has been forwarded by the Government of India to all Local Governments and Administrations for information, with the remark that the proposal made by Messrs. Cook & Son appears to be one which might with advantage be adopted.

MISSIONARY CONFERENCE IN BOMBAY.—At the meeting of the Bombay Missionary Conference last Monday evening, the Rev. E. S. Hume made some encouraging remarks regarding the work of the American Marathi Mission in Bombay and Ahmednuggur, dwelling upon the large numbers that attend the Vernacular Sunday-schools, and the readiness of the church-members to take part in open-air meetings, voluntarily. The Rev. Mr. Lateward, S. P. G., gave some account of his work. The Rev. Mr. Macdonald, C.M.S., gave by request, some account of the work carried on at home by the Young Women's Christian Associations. We may mention that the Y. M. C. A. of Bombay is actively sustaining its work and seeking to enlarge the sphere of its operations. We have already referred to the scheme of a home for young women employed in Bombay. A recent circular says: "The attention of the committee having been drawn to the pressing difficulty which young women in employment in Bombay experience in procuring respectable shelter (with board) suited to their limited means, the committee are desirous of establishing an institute in connection with the Young Women's Christian Association, which would meet this want. Such an institute would also be readily availed of by young women coming to Bombay in search of employment or for the purposes of studying medicine, etc. A portion of the building would be utilized by the members of the association for recreation and social intercourse. In due time a library and reading room will be attached, and the building will be in charge of a matron, who will attend to the home comforts of the inmates, and see that it is conducted in conformity with the rules and objects of the Y. W. C. A. It is hoped that ultimately the institute will be entirely self-supporting, but funds are necessary to establish and start it. Up to date Rs. 1,300 (inclusive of £12 received from the Y. W. C. A., London,) have been collected, and further subscriptions in aid of the institute will be received by the treasurer."—*Bombay Guardian.*

N.-W. PROVINCES, OUDH AND PUNJAB.

A VILLAGE TRAGEDY.—The *Civil and Military Gazette* gives the following particulars of a murder which has just taken place a few miles beyond Shahdera, near Lahore:—"The deceased, a zemindar, with a view to marriage, paid his addresses to a village maiden. The girl lived under the protection of her two brothers, one of whom approved of, while the other objected to, the match. Frequent quarrels relieved by an occasional free fight between the partizans of both sides, were the consequence. At length hostilities ceased and, taking advantage of the temporary absence of one of the brothers, the marriage was quietly celebrated. Returning afterwards, and learning that his sister was married to his enemy, the man stole at night into the deceased's hut armed with a sword, with which he slew his sleeping victim. The murderer was arrested, and is awaiting trial."

BOMBAY NATURAL HISTORY SOCIETY.

THE usual monthly meeting of this Society took place on Monday last, the 4th instant and was largely attended. Dr. D. Macdonald presided.

The following new members were elected:—Mr. R. Roberts, Mrs. John Jardine, Mr. Jamsetjee C. Jamsetjee' Mr. Cawasjee Dady Limjee, and Mr. D. D. Opiumwala.

Mr. H. M. Phipson, the honorary secretary, then read the following list of contributions received since last meeting:—

Contribution.	Descriptions.	Contributor.
1 Monkey-mouthed Shark.	Stegostoma tigrinum.	Mr. E. H. Aitken.
1 Wart Hog's Skull.	From Somali Coast.	Capt. W. Avis.
1 Khoodoo's Head	Do. ...	Do.
1 Armadillo's Skin.	Do. ...	Do.
1 Tortoise Shell ...	Do. ...	Do.
1 Gazelle (alive) ...	Do. ...	Do.
A quantity of Snakes.	Do. ...	Do.
A quantity of Fish.	From Aden	Do.
2 Bats	From Mahim	Mr. C. Anding.
A quantity of Sea Shells and Birds' Nests.	Do. ...	Mr. Jas. Mason.
1 large Horned Owl (alive).	From Lanowli ...	Mr. S. J. Sarjant.
Nest and Eggs	Prinia Stewartii .	Mr. R. Wroughton.
1 Duck (alive)	From Alibag ...	Mr. W. F. Sinclair, C.S.
A quantity of Fish, Crustaceans and Marine Animals.	Do. ...	Do.
1 Chameleon(alive)	Chamelio vulgaris.	Mr. H. Barrett.
1 Snake.....	Dipsas gokool ...	Mr. F. Kirby.
2 Lizards	Sitana Pondicerriana.	Mr. H. M. Phipson.
1 Long-tailed Squirrel.	Forest Sciurus Macrourus from Ceylon.	Mr. G.H. Hampton.
1 Ostrich	.....	Victoria Gardens.
3 Snakes	From Saugor, C. P.	Mr. H.E.Barnes.
1 Bustard	From Malegaon ...	Mr. H. Anderson.

MINOR CONTRIBUTIONS.—From Miss Johnstone, Mr. Daley, Mr. R. Roberts, Dr. Weir, Captain E. F. Becher, and Mrs. A. K. Oliver.

CONTRIBUTIONS TO THE LIBRARY.—"Annals and Magazine of National History" (No. CV.), by Mr. H. Littledale; "Catalogue of Birds in Lucknow Museum," by Mr. G. Reid; "Proceedings of the Linnean Society of N. S. Wales (Vol. I.); and "Catalogue of the Library of N. S. Wales."

Mr. E. L. Barton exhibited several heads of tiger, panther, and markhor, mounted by him, which were greatly admired.

In an adjoining room which the Anthropological Society had kindly lent for the occasion, an exhibition was held, showing the different kinds of fruits and vegetables which are obtainable in Bombay at this season of the year. The collection consisted of 175 different varieties.

Mr. H. M. Phipson acknowledged having received the greatest assistance, from Dr. Kirtikar, Mr. W. F. Sinclair, and Mr. Nanabhoy F. Davur, in purchasing, arranging, and naming the specimens. Many of the exhibits came from private gardens and a vote of thanks was proposed to the following gentlemen who had sent in specimens for exhibition:—

Mr. Frank Jefferson, the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Birdwood, Mr. Cowasjee M. Dadabhoy, Mr. Sorabjee D. Dubash, Mr. Nanabhoy F. Davur, Mr. Kaikabad D. Ghandy, Mr. P. B. Brunton, Dr. Weir, Mr. J. Anderson, Mr. N. S. Symons, and the Superintendent of the Victoria Gardens.

Dr. Kirtikar then read out a list of the natural orders of the vegetables obtained by the Society from the Crawford Markets, incidentally touching on those sent up by some of the members of the Society individually. He briefly explained the uses of some of the vegetables and fruits. Beginning with the grass-order, Dr. Kirtikar said, there was a very well-developed stalk of Jowari or Sorghum vulgare, exhibited by the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Birdwood, which showed to what height it could grow under favorable circumstances. It went up as high as 12 feet before it threw out the ear of corn. Side by side with the Jowari plant was a beautiful specimen of sugarcane (Saccharum officinarum), grown on the "Kutchra" ground of the Municipality. Dr. Kirtikar dwelt on the importance of using "made ground" for cultivation purposes, the decaying animal and vegetable matter from which, he said, afforded much nutritive matter to plants, at the same time serving as an effectual method of the disposal of refuse matter. Vegetation he hoped, thus carried on, would remove some of the offensive odours which have been the characteristic of the Byculla Flats. There was one special kind of vegetable belonging to the grass-order which he said was entirely unknown to many. It was the tender off-shoots of the Bamboo (bambusa arundinacea) known among the Hindus as *vasota*, which made very good pickle with the juice of sour limes, and common salt. He must not omit, he said, to mention that there were a few rice-bearing stalks of the Oryza sativa, which formed the staple food of the Hindus of the Konkan and Deccan. He next described the uses of lemon grass, known as *ola chah*, "green tea," or Andropogon citratum, used principally by the Parsees for flavouring their tea. Oil is also manufactured from it. He next described the uses of some of the Arads available now, such as the Amorphophullus campanulatus (Sooran) and Colocasia antiquorum (aloo), the acridity of which was removed by the use of garlic and ginger, and by boiling in salt and water before making up the dish. Touching the Natural Order Musaceæ he remarked that though there were several specimens of plantains in the day's collection, it was not a season for plantains. There was one remark, however, he wanted to make, he said, regarding a special variety of the plantain which came from the village of Agashi in Bassein Taluka. This variety of plantain was the only one that could be dried in the sun for preservation. The plantain, he said, was peeled and dipped in honey and exposed to the sun for seven or fifteen days. It was an industry which was confined to Agashi only. Several attempts were made in the surrounding villages to improve the trade by growing this special variety of plantain, but the results had not produced plantains worth preserving. Why this should be, Dr. Kirtikar observed, was a problem to botanists to solve. Referring to the Borassus flabelliformis (fan-leafed palm), he remarked that the fruit was very tender and delicate eating, a great favourite among children. The water it contained was delicious and refreshing. Regarding the Areca catechu (supari) and Piper betel (pan), he observed they made the usual dessert of the Hindu after his meal, and formed the *vida* when eaten with a little catechu, chunam, a few grains of cardamoms, some cloves, a bit of nutmeg or mace. Among the Anacardiaceæ were the Kajoo and Charoli, both used dry, the latter for adorning Burfi, made by boiling milk with sugar over a gentle fire, and thickening it, and the former for sweetmeats and curries. There was a specimen of mango from Bangalore—smellless and perhaps tasteless; steam communications had rendered it available now. In former years one could not imagine getting a mango in these days. Among the Euphorbiaceæ there were the Cicca disticha and Phyllanthus emblica, the latter of which was very largely used in Poona for making an excellent preserve. Among the Solanceæ were the Loveapple and Brinjal, both very delicious vegetables. There was the Carica papaya, two varieties of the fruit of which were exhibited, one growing as usual from the tree bearing female flowers only, and the other growing on a plant bearing both male and female flowers. The former was readily distinguished from the latter by its short and thick peduncle or pedicel, the fruit growing from the latter having a long curved and slender peduncle, and several flowers on it, the peduncle often branching and giving off other fruit-bearing flowers. The papaya is largely used now as a digestive agent, and makes good pickles. The ripe fruit is also good. The Umbelliferæ were represented by the Carrot (Dauous carota), Parsley and Celery. There was also the green needle-shape leaved tender plant grown from Anethum sowa, which goes among the Hindus under the name of *Shepu*, and is used as greens. Coming to the natural order Cucurbitaceæ, he said it was *the plant* of the season giving some of the finest and most delicious dishes a vegetarian could command. A specimen of Tricosanthes palmata (Kaundal) was exhibited by a member alongside of the edible vegetables, but it was bitter and used for poisoning cattle. It was beautifully red when ripe, but utterly useless except medicinally or as poison. Among the Leguminosæ, he said, there were many which supplied abundant vegetables; the Dolichos Lablab (Papdi) was good in curries, the Dolichos sinensis (Chowli) was very pleasant and delicate eating. Everybody knew the pea. The peculiar four-angled fringed pod of Chowdhar when cooked in thin slices with butter, salt, and pepper afforded an agreeably tender dish. The tamarind supplied the place of vinegar in Hindu household economy. On account of the lateness of the hour it was impossible to enter into the details of the several other orders. But he hoped that on some future occasion he would be able to complete his observations and supply a few notes on the economic aspect of the various fruits and vegetables growing and procurable in and around Bombay.

A LIST OF PLANTS EXHIBITED BY THE SOCIETY.

DRAWN UP BY DR. KIRTIKAR.

Natural Order.	Name of Plant. Botanical.	Name of Plant. (Popular.)	Vernacular. (Marathi.)
Anonaceæ...	Anona muricata.	Sour-sop	Paophal.
	Anona reticulata.	Fruit, edible..	Ramphal.
	Anona Squamosa.	Custard Apple.	Sitaphal.
Cruciferæ...	Brassica oleracea.	Common Cabbage.	Kobi.
	Brassica caulo-rapa.	Knol-kohl ...	Nolkol.
	Brassica rapa.	Turnip	Salgam.
	Lipidum sativum.	Common Cress.	.....
	Raphanus Sativum.	Common Radish.	.....
Malvaceæ ...	Abelmoschus esculentus.	Lady's Finger.	Bhenda.
	Adansonia digitata.	Boab	Choyri chinch or Gorakh chinch.
Aurantiaceæ.	Aegle marmelos.	Bael Fruit ...	Baelphul.
	Bergera koenigii.	Leaves used for curry-flavouring.	Kadhi-nimb.
	Citrus aurantium or Acida(Rox)	Orange	Naring.
	Citrus Bergamia	Sour-limes ...	Nimbu.
	Citrus, a species (?)	Sweet-limes...	Sakar nimbu.
	Citrus decumana.	Pomeloe	Popanas.
	Citrus medica.	Citron	Mahalung.
	Feronia elephantum.	Elephant or Woodapple.	Kaveet.
Guttiferæ ...	Garcinia purpurea.	Fruit peeled..	Kokam (dried peels exhibited.)
	Calyophyllum inophyllum.	Fruit for oil. .	Wundi or Undi.
Oxalidaceæ .	Averrhoa bilimbi.	Fruit-edible...	Bilimb.
	Averrhoa karambola.	Do. ...	Karmar.
Anacardiaceæ.	Anacardium occidentale.	Cashewnut ...	Kaju.
	Buchanania latifolia.	Seed.....	Charoli.
	Mangifera indica.	Mango-fruit .	Amba.
Moringaceæ.	Moringa pterygosperma.	Drum sticks (fruit); (for horseradish root.)	Shegat.
Leguminosæ.	Tamarindus indica.	Tamarind fruit and pulp.	Chinch.
	Trigonella Fœnugræcum.	Fenugreek ...	Methi.
	Phaseolus mungo.	.....	Moong.
	Psophocarpus Tetragonolobus.	Pods—four-cornered fringed.	Chowdhar.
	Dolichos sinensis.	Pods and tender tops.	Chowli.
	Dolichos lablab.	Pods, Papdi or Walpapdi.	.....
	Pisum sativum.	Green pea. ...	Watana.
Cinchonaceæ.	Caffea Arabia.	Coffee	Kaphi.
Rosaceæ ...	Amygdalus communis.	Almond.	Badam.
	Prunus Armeniaca.	Prunes (Cabul).	Jardalu.
	Pyrus malus .	Apple	Saphardal
	Pyrus communis.	Common Pear	.....
Combretaceæ.	Terminalia catappa.	.....	Jangli Badam.
Myrtaceæ ...	Psidium guayava.	Guava.....	Peru.
Lytheraceæ.	Punica granatum.	Pomegranate.	Dalimba.
Cucurbitaceæ.*	Cucumis melo.	Melon	Kharbuj or Chibad.
	Cucumis sativa.	Cucumber ...	Kankadi.
	Cucurbita lagenaria.	White Gourd or Pumpkin	Pandhra Bhopla.
	Cucurbita pepo.	Red Gourd ...	Dangar.
	Luffa acutangula.	Fruit	Shirola.
	Cucurbita citrullus.	Water Melon.	Tarbuj, Kaligan or Kalingda.
	Luffa pentandra.	Fruit	Ghosala.
	Momordica charantia.	Fruit	Karlen or Karaile.
	Tricosanthes anguina.	Snakegourd ..	Padval.
	Cephalandra Indica.	Fruit	Tondle.
	Benincasa cerifera.	Fruit	Koholen.
	Tricosanthes palmata.	Fruit not edible bitter.	Koundal.
	Cucumis tergonis.	Fruit	Tak-mak.
	Citrullus vulgaris.	Fruit	Dilpasund.
Papaceæ ...	Carica papaya	Papaw	Popaya.
Labiatæ ...	Mentha arvensis.	Leaves	Pudina.
Umbelliferæ.	Apium graveolens.	Celery	.....
	Coriandrum sativum.	Plant, Coriander.	Kothmir.
	Daucus carota.	Carrot.....	Gajar.
	Pæroselinum sativum.	Parsley.....	.....
	Anethum sowa.	Tender plant.	Shepu.
Compositæ .	Lactuca sativa.	Lettuce	.....
	Helianthus tuberosus.	Jerusalem artichoke.	.....
Sapotaceæ...	Sapota or Archras cheeku.	Fruit	Chiku.
	Mimusops elengi.	Fruit	Bakul.
Bignoniaceæ.	Crescentia cujete.	Calabash ...	.....
Convolvulaceæ.	Convolvulus batatas edulis.	Sweet Potatoe	Ratalu.
Solanaceæ ...	Lycopersicon esculentum.	Love-apple ...	Tomato.
	Solanum melongena.	Brinjal.....	Wangen.
	Solanum tuberosum.	Potato	Batat.
	Capsicum fastigiatum.	Chillies	Mirchi.
Amarantaceæ.	Amarantus Oleraceus.	Tender leaves and stem.	Math.
	Amarantus polygamus.	Do. ...	Chowli or Tandulja.
Chenopodiaceæ.	Beta vulgaris.	Beet root.....	.....
	Mengea tenuiloba.	Tender plant.	Ghola.
	Basella alba .	White stem & vegetation.	Mayal pandhri.
	Basella purpurea.	Purple stem and vegetation.	Mayal Lal.
Euphorbiaceæ.	Cicca disticha	Fruit	Karmar i Anwala.
	Phyllanthus emblica.	Fruit	Aiwala.
Artocarpaceæ.	Artocar pus Incisa or integrifolia (Birdwood).	Bread fruit ...	.....
	Morus indica.	Mulberry.....	Ambor.
	Ficus carica.	Fig.	Anjir.
Juglandaceæ.	Jugla as Regia	Walnut.	Akhol or Akrod.
Dioscoriaceæ.	Dioscoria sativa.	Yam (root)...	Konaphul.
Piperaceæ ...	Piper Betel...	Betel leaves.	Nagvel Pan.
Zingiberaceæ.	Zingiber officinale.	Ginger rhizome.	Alen.
	Curcuma aromatica.	Turmeric rhizome.	Halad.
Musaceæ ...	Musa Paradisica.	Banana or Plantain.	Kelen.
Bomeliaceæ.	Ananassa sativa.	Pineapple ...	Anànasa.

* N. B.—As different authorities differ in naming the plants of this order, much confusion prevails, and a thorough revision is necessary.—K. R. K.

THE NATIVE PRESS.

THE CIVIL SERVICE ENQUIRY.

Native Opinion says:—Now as regards the Covenanted Civil Service we must emphatically say that anything which will tend to place the English and Indian selections upon different levels will, instead of promoting, rather injure the interests of the native servants. Not that no compensating advantages ought to be allowed to each of them for the inherent disadvantages under which each suffer. Some particular concession as to age and as to subjects may be made in favour of natives of this country, and we should not have hesitated to propose similar concessions in favour of English candidates also, except for the reason that the commission is expressly debarred from going into particulars affecting English candidates. This point cannot too much be insisted upon, seeing especially that inattention to it has been the chief cause of the failure of the institution of the Statutory Civil Service. Perfect equality is what is quite necessary in such matters, and no section of the Civil Service should be lower than the other. The best way to accomplish this is, as we have already said, to hold the competitive examination in India as well as in England, and then to throw together the selected candidates from both the countries. No doubt this condition by itself may sound rather harsh to our people, but unless something like this is done there is no likelihood of the removal of the feeling of superiority which English candidates will always entertain towards their native compeers. Both the native and English selected candidates, elected as they would be at one and the same examination by one and the same test, will assuredly bear to each other feelings of perfect equality, but the further residence together throughout the whole period of probation is necessary to sustain that feeling. Moreover by such a system native candidates will be encouraged to go to England, since they will go there on almost ascertained chances and not as now on mere haphazard ones. They will moreover be a little more seasoned in age and be better calculated to resist the temptations of English life which offer such a dangerous risk to young boys. This consideration alone prevails a great way in disuading even rich parents from sending their sons for competition in England. While under the present system if one wishes to see his son a civil servant he has to send him to England at the age of 17 at the latest, under the system we propose the boy will be older by two years, which cannot fail to strike every one as a decided advantage in the favour of a native youth, and again he will be going there after success in a hard competitive examination and with the well ascertained responsibility of spending well his two probationary years which will restrain him more effectually from entering upon the dangerous pleasures of England.

Now as regards a free and fair admission of Natives to the Covenanted Civil Service, there is no doubt there are several questions to be settled, such as the maximum age of the candidate, the place of examination, the probation of those who pass the open competition, &c., but we cannot understand what there is to be enquired into regarding their admission into the rest of the branches of the Civil Service. The broad and plain rule has been more than once proclaimed that they, if duly qualified, have a preferential claim over foreigners for employment in the administration of their own country. Now that financial considerations have forced on the necessity of more strictly carrying out the old declared rule, the only question is how the impediments in the way of its successful execution should be removed, or in other words how the abuse of patronage, which saddles on the State departments in India the services of costly Europeans when their work can be as well done by a cheaper Native agency, is to be effectually removed, and on what plan nominations of Native candidates should be made so as to afford a fair field and no favour to the various sections of the Indian people, including the statutory Natives. Under these circumstances we cannot perceive why the question regarding the recruitment of the two branches of the Service should have been mixed up. The look of the matter so far as it has been made public is not satisfactory. The nomination of Sir C. Aitchison to be the President of the proposed Commission is of course calculated to inspire confidence in its labours, but to entrust the business to Anglo-Indian officials is practically to ask them to pronounce on the merits of their own work or judge in their own cause.—*Indian Spectator.*

LIST OF RESIDENTS.

GREAT WESTERN HOTEL, BOMBAY.

* Mr G T Bridges.
* Mr A K Breher.
Col and Mrs Pearson
* Mr and Mrs Scorgie.
* Col C A Moore, England.
* Col, Mrs and Miss Pritchard, England.
* Mr A Rainford, England.
* Mr A L M Turner do.
* Mr A H Randolph do.
* Mr M H Abbott do.
* Mr J M Holmes, CS do.
* Mr A Ferrier do.
* Mr H J Lloyd do.
* Mr H Figg do.
* Mr T Weaterdon do.
* Mr J H Alexander do.
* Mr J Harkness do.
* Mr A E Chapman do.
* Dr E J Ward do.
* Mr F R Walker do.
* Mr Alfred Baker do.
* Mr and Mrs Ross Scott, England.
* Lieut and Mrs M Walker, RA, England.
* Mr and Mrs Comerford, England.
Mr F S Mason, Poona.
Mr and Mrs T W Grant, Guntakal.
Col and Mrs Collingwood, Mount Abu.
* Mr C Z Bunning, Wawra.
Mr G Ruggles, Poona.
* Col K Mackenzie, Berar.
* Mr A A W Ayers, England
Lieut H S Rokeley, H M Troopship Euphrates.
* Mr C Woodhouse, H M Troopship, Euphrates.
Surg N P Sinha, IMD, H M Troopship Euphrates.
Surg B K Basu, IMD, H M Troopship Euphrates.
Maj Evans, H M Troopship Euphrates.
Lieut-Col E S Creek, 23rd W F, H M Troopship Euphrates.
Mrs McGhee, H M Troopship Euphrates.
Lieut W P Roberts, H M Troopship Euphrates.
Surg W Edwards, H M Troopship Euphrates.
Mrs Morris, H M Troopship Euphrates.
Mr and Mrs Potter.
* Lieut-Colonel T M Ward, Poona.
Mr G Bayly, Poona.
Mr and Mrs Franklin, Cannanore.
* Mr Buskin, Calcutta.
* Captain Elves.
Mahmed Yakub Khan, Asst Commr, Berar.
Mr and Mrs Kellner, Calcutta.
* Mr Molyneax, Australia.
Col S Penny, RA, Bombay.
* Capt Rogers, RNR, s s Sorrento.
Ismail Beg, Turkish Consul General, Bombay.
Mr John Bristed, Bombay.
Capt Allen, s s Adowa.
Capt Mickenlay, s s Abana
Mr Bland, Solicitor, Bombay.
Mr Thos Wilson, Bombay.
Mr and Mrs William Tosh, Bombay.
Mr R G Webb, Bombay.
Mr Thos. Duncan, Bar-at-Law, Bombay.
Mr Thos Walker, Bombay.
* Mr D Rae, Bombay.
Mr F C Allen do.
Mr A C Masson do.
Mr Mark Wadia do.
Mr Jervis do.
Mr St Quinton Byrne, Bombay.
Mr A Beresford Leslie, Bombay.

Residents left during the week marked (*) thus.

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A GREAT EDITRESS.

LONG threatening has come at last in the case of Madame Adam, who has gone on for years burning the candle at both ends. Her life has been intensely active, and intensely feverish; a life of efforts in all possible directions; of show, publicity, and (for the good of her review) advertisement. She has been cumulating the occupations of a hard-headed, eager, and go-ahead man of business, with those of a still lovely woman—albeit a grandmother, and resigned to wearing, without any sort of disguise, her grey hairs. She has, besides, played the part of a patriotess, in which quality she has been called on to be the figure-head at rifle-matches, meetings of the Patriotic League, reviews, &c.

For the last ten years Madame Adam has been a leading personage in the full-dress *cercle* at theatrical and operatic first nights; the grand promoter of, and central figure at, gala performances for charitable purposes; the godmother of young actors and actresses, musicians, pictorial artists, dramatic authors; and, in short, the *Dame de Bon Secours* to every one who wanted a soft and strong helping hand, and asked her to give it.

The soirées at the historical Maison Sallandrouze which she has lived in ever since she ceased to be Juliette Lamber (a name she never wholly dropped) to become Madame Adam, are of such wide-world repute that it would be superfluous to describe them in detail. Each soirée was, as a rule, preceded by a dinner, at which Madam A. was *présidente* as well as hostess. She took a deal out of herself on these occasions. Beforehand, she organised, combined, thought out details, saw to estimates and bills, and proved herself such a good administrator, that her military friends, of whom she had a host, including generals of every grade, age, and opinion, regretted that she was not Commissary-General of the Armies of the Republic. Formerly she used only to ask gentle-to her regular soirées, which took place on Wednesdays and Fridays. But when she found herself a widow, she liked to have persons of her own sex to keep her in countenance. They sat in close rows, in a very big drawing-room, facing all the same way. The hostess, elegantly dressed, gay, and animated, stood near a door surrounded by male lions, with whom she was on terms of *bonne camaraderie*. There was a good deal in her of *la femme du Directoire*, and she was clearly made for stirring and abnormal times. He manner was *enjouee*. If she had had a fine soprano voice she would have made an ideal Daughter of the Regiment, action being her delight, her disposition being brave, and her figure tall and very erect, without any stiffness, and her constancy to old friends proverbial. She never gave a grand soirée to both sexes for which there was not a set programme. So far as amusement went, one was taken in and done for on the lines laid down by the programme, which was often theatrical, musical, and literary, and so packed that it took three hours to get through. Think of the fatigue of preparing this, and then of directing, in the character of a woman *belle et elegante*, the whole thing! Stage-managers are not bound to provide a feast as well as a performance; but Madame Adam had both, and got them up in a superior style. Sarah, the Coquelins, Mdlle. Bartet, St. Saëns, Madame Szarvady, with the most renowned flautists, violinists, and violoncellists, were on the bill of the play. The music of these musicians would have refreshed a woman of musical feeling—which Madame Adam was not. She, personally, would have preferred the enlivening roll of the military drum to all the elaborate instrumentation or finished execution that these artists could give her. It was no use telling her that ladies, if left to themselves, would find means to pass the evening pleasantly. As the salons of Paris had been, so long as she remembered, temples of tedium, and as she thought it the duty of the mistress of a house who entertained to provide amusement for her guests, she was at endless trouble to attain her hospitable standard. She loved glory and the fever which is one of the prices that must be paid for it, and took with the greatest good-humour small reverses and disappointments. The hauteur of Viennese society, for instance, disappointed her. Count von Beust, her very great friend, made her expect something more genial. But the ovations she received in Hungary were more than a compensation for the ungenial aspect of Vienna. Nor was she prepared by her other friends, Madame Novikoff, the Princess Demidoff and Mdlle. Tolstoy, to find the court of Russia bound up in narrow conventionalisms, and accepting the lead of a Czarina who has no passion except for dancing, and who would be the right lady in the right place acting as a cloak-block in Lewis & Allenby's or at Whiteley's. However, there was so much outside the court which showed Russia to be a young and vigorous nation, and there was such great admiration for her evinced by Russians, who were not mere professional courtiers, that she must have felt when visiting St. Petersburg; as Madame Goeffrin did when she was the guest of the King of Poland. The trips to Hungary and Russia were made to bring *La Nouvelle Revue* into close competition there with *La Revue des Deux Mondes*, which, I have been told, has a circulation of between eight and ten thousand in both countries. The greatest number of its foreign readers are Hungarians and Russians, but the latter form a considerably larger group than the other.

Madame Adam is now on an exclusively milk diet, and is lying by, as she needs absolute rest. Her next winter's quarters will be her new house in the Boulevard de Malesherbes, which she has been feverishly busy in building, decorating, and furnishing. If the Orleans Princes had not been expelled, they would have been asked there to meet advanced and other Republicans.

It must have gone hard with Madame Adam to quit the editorial chair, the excitement of occupying which enabled her to resist the insidious malady that has been creeping on her. One effect of her illness was to stultify her brain, mix and confuse her impressions, and spoil her memory for words. Some few years ago I met her looking joyous, and in exuberant spirits, at the house of the late millionaire, Menier. I congratulated her on her capacity to roll a dozen intense lives into one. She complained that she was not so well as she looked, but could not resign herself to lie by for any length of time, and that repose was all she wanted. Some months ago I heard her say that if she took an egg it upset her whole nervous system, and that meat, which was poison for her disease was necessary to enable her to keep heating all the irons which she had in the fire. When the secret history of these irons comes to be written, the world will wonder at all the business—political, financial, diplomatic, and wire-pulling in all three spheres—which Madame Adam has been able to bring to a successful close. I believe that this remarkable and strange Frenchwoman was in her second husband's time, and since his death, a sucessful promoter. She and De Lesseps, when she was about to launch her review, struck up a *donnant donnant* bargain, in consideration of which he gave her Panama advertisements. Chanzy was sent to St. Petersburg as ambassador by Madame Adam, and being a cold, selfish man, forgot the service she had rendered him at a time when he should have remembered it. On learning that she was coming to the Russian capital, he found a pretext to return to France, so as to avoid entertaining her in the brilliant manner which she had a right to expect, and merely left orders that when she arrived, his carriage was, with a Secretary of Embassy, to await her at the railway terminus, and take her to the hotel where she meant to put up. This was shabby. At the War Office she has been as influential since 1877 as if she were Bellona herself. I remember with pleasure the trouble which I have known her to take there to obtain justice or indulgences for the humblest proscripts who had been recommended to her. Nobody ever deserved so well to be called *la Dame de Bon Secours*, and yet Madame Adam is one of the keenest business women alive. Her late husband ascribed the doubling of his large fortune to her business intelligence, and when she was in the midst of her social triumphs, patriotic occupations, and political goings on, she was bringing to a successful end a law-suit that menaced her with ruin.

La Nouvelle Revue, which is, or was when founded a joint-stock affair in which some Alsatian arch-millionaires, who have extensive business relations in Russia, were partners, paid Madame Adam 30,000f. a year salary and 10,000f. a year *frais de representation*. She was given the ground-floor for an office of the inner side on the court of La Maison Sallandrouze, an upper and an under-secretary, and had a share in all profits. The financial advertisements were important. Madame Adam's business chiefly lay in selec

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

SATURDAY EVENING, Oct. 9.

The Market was closed on account of the Mohurrum holiday.

BOMBAY ARMY ORDERS.

ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE, HEAD QUARTERS,
Poona, 8th October 1886.

The C-in-C is pleased to make the following appointments :—

4th Bo I—Lt H D Merewether, Offg Wing Officer to be Wing Officer.

Lt H L James, 2nd Manchester Regt, a candidate for the Staff Corps, to officiate as Wing Officer on probation, dated 27th Sept 1886.

9th Bo I—Lt C H Pritchard, Offg Wing Officer to be Wing Officer.

24th Bo I—Lt-Col C P Newport, 2nd in Comd (Offg Comdt) to be Comdt with effect from the 5 Oct 1886 vice (Col Chambers who vacates the appointment on attaining the Colonel's allowance.

Lt-Col C C Pemberton, Wing Comdr (2nd in Comd), 25th Bo L I, to be 2nd in Comd vice Lt Col Newport, appointed Comdt.

Major W J Morse, Wing Comdr (Offg 2nd in Comd), to be 2nd in Comd (sub pro tem) vice Lt Col Pemberton, seconded.

Capt A A Pearson, Wing Officer (Depy Assist Adjt and Q-M.Genl 3rd Bdge, Burma F Force) to be Wing Comdr (sub pro tem) vice Major Morse appointed 2nd in Comd.

With reference to G O C No 173 of 1886, Lt C H Macdonald Staff Corps, Wing Officer and Q-M S Bo I, is attached to the 2nd Bo L I for duty until further orders.

The undermentioned Medical Officer of the IMS has been ordered on Field Service to Burma :—Surgn A W F Street, 2nd Bo Lancers.

Under instructions from the H Gds, War Office, it is intimated that Lt Viscount, Fielding, I B, R H A has been posted to G-4 R A, and will proceed to England with it on the 16th inst.

Surgn C J Ward, IMS, in medical charge, 5th Bo L I, returned to duty by permission of the Secy of State for India on the 4th Oct 1886.

The undermentioned Officer is granted leave to England with the necessary subsidiary leave :—

2nd Dub Fus—Capt and Adjt H C B Gray for 6 months on medical certificate.

The undemerntioned officer has leave of absence :—Surgn W H Quicke, IMS to Poona and Mahableshwar from 14th Sept to 12th Dec 1886 on medical certificate.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

EUROPE.

DEATH.

BARROW—October 7, at 37, West Cromwell Road, South Kensington. General Barrow, C. B., Bombay Staff Corps. Deeply regretted. (By telegram.)

BOMBAY.

BIRTHS.

MILLAR—October 5, at Parel, the wife of Mr. A. Millar, B. B. and C. I. Railway, of a son.

WILSON—October 6, at Broach, the wife of A. H. Wilson, Assist. Engr., of a daughter.

DEATH.

BOOTEE—October 9, at Poona, Rustomjee, the dearly loved and only son of Mr. Dorabjee Dadabhoy Bootee, aged 15 years. Deeply regretted. The *Oothumna* ceremony will be held at Poona this day (Monday), 11th inst. (By telegram.)

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTH.

EDWARDES—October 4, at Jaunpur, the wife of Conductor J T C Edwardes, P W D, of a daughter.

MARRIAGE.

FRENCH—ROSS—September 7, at St Mary's Church, Woolingworth, Suffolk, by the Rev Frederick French, M A, J P, Rector, father of the bridegroom, assisted by the Rev Thomas Lee French, M A, J P, Rector of Thrandestone, Edward Lee French, Punjab Police, to Wilna, eldest daughter of David Ross, C I E, Indian State Railways.

DEATHS.

O'CONNELL—October 2, at Kalka, Winnie, youngest daughter of Surgeon-Major M D O'Connell, Medical Staff.

BUISSON—October 3, at Roorkee, Guy Hamilton, only child of Captain and Mrs Henry Du Buisson, Lincolnshire Regiment, suddenly, aged 7 months.

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As a matter of fact SCHIEDMAYER AND SOEHNE'S PIANOS have been favorites with the Indian public for the last THIRTY years, that is to say, long before any struggling beginner had devised the expedient of trying to benefit by the fact, by putting his wares under a name which sounds a good deal like the original, and may possibly deceive the unwary.

MARKS AND COMPANY, Ld.,

BOMBAY AND POONA.

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TAXATION OF SUBSOIL WATER

AT THE

FORTHCOMING REVISION SETTLEMENTS IN GUJARAT,

BEING

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WITH

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NOTICE.

LETTERS, PARCELS, and TELEGRAMS for HIS EXCELLENCY the GOVERNOR which cannot be delivered at GANESH KHIND by 7 on MONDAY MORNING 11th instant, should be addressed to BELLA VISTA, MAHABLESHWUR, until further notice.

G. H. R. HART,
Private Secretary to His Excellency the Governor of Bombay.
Ganesh Khind, 7th October 1886.

The Bombay Gazette

MONDAY, OCTOBER 11, 1886.

MR. H. M. HYNDMAN has chosen a favourable moment for reproducing in an extended form the articles on "The Bankruptcy of India" which attracted momentary attention to the financial condition of this country six or eight years ago. Careful observers of course, are reluctant to admit that so sinister a phrase should have any place in an inquiry into Indian finances. We have had this year the gloomiest Budget since Sir John Strachey's famine Budget but Sir Auckland Colvin pessimistic though his mood was when he unfolded it, never mentioned the word "bankruptcy," nor need we be tempted by Mr. Hyndman's example to do so. A Government which can command as much capital as it needs at three-and-a-half per cent. may look for a long career of solvency, in spite of difficulties which are pressing and serious, and which sit upon the public consciousness in India just now with all the irksomeness of a heavy burden. Mr. Hyndman shines, indeed, in the art of writing sensational finance. A more sober treatment of the subject in hand than that which he has given it would have made his essay unattractive and unproductive. He honestly says that he knows nothing of India except what he has gathered from Blue Books, and from the writings of people—mainly officials—of Indian experience. From a writer thus lacking in special qualifications for the task the world would not have cared to learn anything about India unless he had given his essay a sensational title and seasoned its pages with sensational matters. And so we learn from Mr. Hyndman that the country is bleeding to death, that its soil is year by year becoming more exhausted, its people poorer, and their way of life harder and more closely verging on the confines of destitution; that the fault is ours through the crushing exactions of our land revenue system, and the burden of an army of European administration, and that if we want a remedy we must clear out well nigh bag and baggage, conforming our methods of government to the better say of the native States, otherwise we shall perpetuate a system which will be "worthily coupled with the hideous tyranny of the Spaniards in Mexico and South America." There is much extravagance in the picture, and a strange lack of proportion and perspective. Mr. Hyndman, like many of his school, sees as much as is necessary to establish his case, and no more. He is simply an *advocatus diaboli* whose function it is to set down everything in disparagement of the British *raj*, and to extenuate nothing. But it would be a pity if the extravagances and the distortions of a writer who honestly thinks that he is doing a service to India should deprive him of a hearing, even from the official class of whom Mr. Hyndman has constituted himself the sworn denunciator.

The purpose of this book is so evidently to make everything appear at its worst so far as the present system and the responsibility of the British Government are concerned that it would scarcely be reasonable to ask if it presents a true picture of the India in which we live. Had Mr. Hyndman desired to give that he would have indicated reasons for the impoverishment of the agricultural classes additional to the demands that the Government make upon them, and which it has been shown, over and over again, are lighter than those which were made under native rule. The assumption throughout is that the ryot goes to the *sowcar* for no other purpose than to get money to pay the exacting demands of the Revenue Department. The slightest acquaintance with the customs of the country would have told Mr. Hyndman that the preposterous extravagance of the people in their outlay on social ceremonial and festivities is an important contributory cause of poverty, and that in many families indebtedness really begins not with raising money for the land tax but with a loan for marriage observances. Again, how do Mr. Hyndman's wholesale assertions of the growing impoverishment of the people accord with the fact that occupancy rights are steadily growing in market value? It is from the Punjab that Mr. Hyndman, relying largely upon the results of a laborious investigation by Mr. Dadabhai Nowroji, derives the data of his heaviest denunciations, and yet it was of that province that Mr. Justice Cunningham wrote in 1882 that whereas "in 1862 it was a topic of congratulation that land commanded seven years' purchase of the Government revenue; its average price for the last three years has been twenty-seven years' purchase." This scarcely looks like that "slow bleeding to death" which the lancet of the British administrative system is charged with having inflicted upon the people of India. Again, when Mr. Hyndman speaks of the growth of the debt of India he has his eye exclusively on one side of the account. One might infer from his statement of the case that the hundred and fifty millions sterling of public debt represented money that had been sunk in the Arabian Sea—that there were no assets to rank against it in the shape of railways, of irrigation works, and of public works yielding a return either to the State or to the districts which they serve. That the state of the debt affords no support to the "bleeding to death" theory is evident from the fact that it has for the past fifteen years been a steadily diminishing charge upon the revenue. In 1871-72, the net interest upon the debt of India was £5,683,000; it figures in this year's estimate at £4,211,400. This is quite inconsistent with any essential unsoundness in the condition of our finances, and still more with the impetuous rush to ruin which Mr. Hyndman foresees. Mr. Hyndman, nevertheless, is not entirely unmindful of the fact that there is something to show for the debt we have heaped up. He has heard of the railways of India, though apparently he does not think much of them. His is the "old stocking" method of economy. "The only means," he says, "whereby a nation as a whole can provide against years of scarcity is by laying aside food out of years of plenty, or, which amounts the same thing, saving the money obtained from the surplus produce in one district or country, if surplus produce there be, to buy the surplus produce of another in care of need. Take away that reserve either for railway building, irrigation, or any other purpose, and scarcity deepens at once into famine." Which means that the safest thing to do with your talent is to wrap it in a napkin and bury it in the ground. Who would disturb the peace of mind of a believer in that ancient economy by any troublesome questions about the means of sending produce from the district—that show a surplus to the provinces suffering from a deficit?

Mr. Hyndman's fallacies and extravagances will not be entirely thrown away, however, if they impress people at home with some sense, however inaccurate, of the poverty of India, and of the need for economy in every branch of its expenditure. Some of his big totals are dangerous, and must be accepted as illustrations. As such they will serve a purpose. Admitting, as all reasonable people must, that England and Englismen, and English capital, are doing a splendid service to India, and that India like other countries must pay for the benefit it receives, there still remains the question whether they are being paid for in excess of a fair rate. No one would accept more thankfully than the Government of India any help that English publicists may be disposed to give in bringing about a reduction in the Home charges, for instance. The remedy for such excess as there may be for these must be sought in England, and not here. Every year the Government of India have to take up the thankless task of disputing items in the big bill of eighteen millions, but the disputants are not matched, and the advantage always lies with the stronger. They have not yet been able to persuade the Home Government that it is an unfair thing to call upon India to pay for the home depôts of battalions serving in India, and which really constitute an effective portion of the garrison of England. Nor have they done better with the equally obvious plea that India alone ought not to be called on to bear the whole of the loss on the mail service between England and India, amounting, as was recently pointed out in the House of Commons, to £60,000 a year. Until the habitual presumption against India in all financial transactions between the two countries is destroyed there will be little prospect of a reduction of the Home charges. Whether Mr. Hyndman, who has got the ear of the public upon other questions, will do so upon this remains to be seen. But while every care is being taken in India to bring down expenditure, the effort will be only partially successful unless it is backed up by a movement at home for ensuring that the growing tribute which the country pays to the Suzerain under the name of the Home charges shall be kept within the bounds which fairness and prudence prescribe.

IT was from somewhere in the Madras Presidency that some one a few months ago started in our columns the idea of establishing the Primrose League in this country, and it is in Madras that the idea is being again disarmed. We have no objection to it; it is right, however, that we should say how that no reponse ever came to the request of our anonymous correspondent for funds to enable him to carry on the work of the League by means of delegates sent from India to England. The newer project smells not of the money bag, and may therefore be more commendable to public acceptance than the other was. Yet we are still in the dark as to what the Primrose League is to do in India. We are not aware even that there are primroses in the country, and without primroses how can there be Primrose Leagues? But one enthusiastic correspondent of the *Mail* tells us all about it. Somebody—we suppose it is the Wicked Old Man—has "taken the back bone out of the nation," and obviously and admittedly the chief object of the Primrose League will be to "restore the backbone to the country." Why not then call the new body "the Backbone League," and have done with all mystery? Or, since it is thought there should be much speaking to help things forward, let it be called the "Jawbone League," remembering how monsters were than the Wicked Old Man have been slain by the jawbones of humbler beings even than political orators And yet, even if the name be thus adapted to the work that is before the new league, and to the workers in it, the question 'what is the League to do in India?' would still press for an answer of some sort. At home the League has organized victory for the Conservatives in many a constituency which but for its intervention would have voted on the side of darkness and perdition. The Dames of the League have converted tradesmen by political addresses delivered across the counter not less persuasive than the politic osculations of the Beautiful Duchess of other days. But we have neither votes to be won nor voters to be converted, and what could the League do on such a political waste as the bazar of an Indian city? We are prepared to throw ourselves heart and soul into this movement as soon as some faint glimmering reaches us of any service that can be done by it to any good cause. But for the present the thing is a puzzle which no man who valued his peace would attempt to solve. The Mohurrum might be understood in Cheapside and the Lord Mayor's Show in Bhendy Bazar, but who could understand the Primrose League in India?

WE have been requested to publish the form of a memorial relating to the Leave and Pension Rules of the Uncovenanted Civil Service, and we have great pleasure in drawing the attention to it of those interested in the matter. It is not our present purpose to discuss the reasonableness, or otherwise, of modifications in the rules, which are asked for, but it may be particularly pointed out that the members of the Uncovenanted Services have at this time a specially favourable juncture for pressing their claims. It must have been noticed that in the Parliamentary reports to hand by the last mail Sir R. Lethbridge interrogated the Under-Secretary of State for India as to the composition of the Commission of Inquiry into the Civil Services of India, and if the Uncovenanted Service can procure adequate representation thereon, there can be no doubt that the whole question of their grievances will be impartially inquired into. Promises of support, we understand, have been received from many members of the House of Commons, whilst the Anglo-Indian members, such as Sir R. Lethbridge and Mr. J. Maclean, have actively shown their sympathy. We believe that much discontent has been caused to the Uncovenanted Service generally by the non-recognition of their memorials in any way. This may have been partly due to the comparative paucity of the memorials forwarded, and we hear that the fund, of which Messrs. Grindlay Groom and Co. are the Agents, has met with a meagre amount of support. Gentlemen at home now are exciting themselves to have the Service grievances effectively submitted to Parliament, and their efforts should be supported by every member of the Uncovenanted Services. In such matters co-operation secures success, and every individual should bear in mind that if he does not memorialize, the ultimate success of those who do is by so much jeopardized.

EUROPEAN POLITICS.

SEPT. 15.

THE unexpected turn of events in South-Eastern Europe still engages all thoughts. Preparations of war are the order of the day, and arms and ammunitions for thirty steamers are being got ready with all speed. Chatham is working night and day. It is to be hoped that this activity in our arsenals will bring the Czar to his senses, but when he recollects that an expenditure of some eleven millions on similar preparations on a larger scale last year did not lead to hostilities he may be inclined to set it all down to the bewilderment of the new Cabinet at the measure of success which has on this occasion attended the efforts of Muscovite diplomacy. So far there is no good ground for anticipating war. Russia does not at present propose to occupy Constantinople; nor even Bulgaria. She desires to dispose of Prince Alexander for good and all as a possible factor in Bulgarian politics, and in this aim she cannot now be baulked. Germany approves of the overthrow of the Prince, who is taunted in the official organs of the Chancellor of being a Russian, rather than a German Prince. Austria is not so clear in her views as to the advantage of throwing the Prince to the bear, but Bulgaria under his guidance threatened to become too powerful for the security of Servia, on whose independence Austria has a lien. Besides she cannot fight Russia single-handed, and Germany will not help her. There is no obstacle then on that side. Russia will assume the predominance in Bulgaria, of which Prince Alexander's spirited but somewhat shortsighted policy had for a time deprived her—and no future Prince of Bulgaria will ever have the tenacity to try conclusions with a Czar of Russia after the example made of Battenberg. England will not go to war to arrest this solution of the difficulty, and Turkey cannot. It takes two to make a fight, and as there is no possible belligerent to step into the lists against Russia, that peaceful and conscientious Power will do in Bulgaria precisely as she lists. This, in the jargon of the high diplomatists, will be a new guarantee of peace. Not peace with honour, M. Vambery hysterically declares, but still peace.

Those London journalists who write with infinite self-possession on this tempting subject maintain that there is no peace; that we owe it to the menaced integrity of Turkey to annex Egypt out and out, and add Candia to our dominions to keep Cyprus company. This would checkmate Russia and astound Bismarck we are told, while it would assure the future of the Ottoman Empire. I like to read this generous literature which, if it is lacking in anything, is certainly not lacking in that lucidity the want of which Mr. Mathew Arnold so often weeps over. Whether we are to be the allies and accomplices of Russia in mapping out Turkey, or whether we are to appeal to the sacredness of treaties and uphold Turkey against the spoiler, these scribes do not trouble themselves to say, and it must be admitted that if they did the clearness and decision which make the charm of their flowing lines would be somewhat marred. All the same, Lord Iddesleigh will probably deem it advisable to clearly define whether we are willing to be partners in the partition of this second Poland, or whether we shall elect to be on the side of our old ally when he is in *articulo mortis*. M. de Blowitz surpasses himself when discoursing by the column in the *Times* on the stupidity with which "Europe" forgets that M. Thiers once told him (M. de B.) in his flute-like tones that "one real Turk was better than all the Bulgarians put together." But this is an interesting contribution to the science of comparative ethnology; it does not enable us to come to any definite opinion as to whether the Conservative Ministry will stand up for the rights of the Sick Man, or help to put them into his coffin with a view to giving halves to Russia in the contents of his house.

Are we likely to go to war for Turkey, against Russia, strengthened in the contest by the moral approbation of Prince Bismarck? The political probabilities, so far as they can be gauged, contra-indicate this solution. If we fold our arms and stand at attention we shall have France to keep us in countenance while we pose in that effective and inexpensive attitude. The Republic will not sacrifice the bones of a grenadier—if she had a grenadier in these degenerate times—to arrest the preponderance of Russia in the East; she is too much occupied with the possibility that Germany may increase her preponderance in the West. Prince Bismarck is more than suspected of having designs on Holland, perhaps on Belgium; perhaps even on Franche Comté and the fine province beyond Franche Comté. Who knows? For one thing France will not fight the Crimean war over again with Russia. Would she look on unconcerned until we complete the annexation of Egypt and picked up Candia and an island in the Ægean? Well, it would be very much a matter of equivalents. The *Prenez Tunis* pronounced by Lord Salisbury at Berlin would probably have to be supplemented by a "Prenez quelque chose," if Lord Salisbury were not prepared to set down his impressions of the attitude of the Grand Nation under a new disappointment in the vigorous lines of "W. W.," which have graced your columns recently :—

> "Things which the shuddering soul recoils to tell,
> The bitter diadem which crowns her brow,
> And in her eyes the fires and glooms of Hell."

Sooner than have France in this unpleasant mood, it would be deemed prudent to give her a share in the Snapdragon, if that game be played by others in the coming by and bye. On the whole, if anything can be safely predicted when so many factors are hidden in the bosom of the future, the augurs might not be far wrong in asserting that though there are grave dangers in the air there is no certainty, or perhaps it would be better to say, there is no necessity for war unless the affairs of Turkey are wound up. No, by these pickers and stealers! All may be arranged to the satisfaction of honour and history by the help of an honest broker, and a little self-control.

I hope to write you in my next random words from the moonlight land—the land of mountains and moonlight, known to Lord Randolph Churchill and General Buller as Kerry. It is said that great events are preparing there as well as in Bulgaria. General Buller is understood to be the thin edge of military Government which certain political philosophers are anxious to see tried once more in Ireland. Since he has arrived in the South-east there has been a noticeable increase in the number and audacity in the raids for arms, and there are other indications that the challenge to a trial of endurance will be met by defiance. Kerry is a country of rocky mountains, and it is believed that the difficulty of overtaking Moonlighters will render operations fatiguing and futile to a degree. No one in Kerry will speak to a policeman or an official; he would be regarded as an informer and treated as such. No smith will shoe a horse for them, and no shopkeeper will sell them food. At a walking match over mountains the mountaineers will have the best of it. It is said that General Buller has come already to recognize his difficulties. He is somewhat astonished at the disproportion between the rents and the barrenness of the mountain sides for which they are claimed. A great number of evictions have already been carried out here, and the origin of the moonlighting is due to that cause. As the question of social war or comparative peace throughout the ensuing winter turns now almost wholly on the policy of the Government in regard to evictions, the struggle in Kerry and that in Galway attract great and anxious attention from all classes. Mr. Parnell's suspension of Evictions Bill now introduced is so much to exasperate that many of the Conservative organs approved of it as giving a chance of tiding over the winter. The *Standard* and the *Dublin Mail* took this view of it; the *Times* and Lord Hartington are opposed to accepting even an olive branch from an enemy, and it is regarded as certain that Lord Randolph and Mr. Smith will not succeed in getting their colleagues to adopt and amend Mr. Parnell's Bill. If the Bill be rejected the *ultras* on both sides will have scored, and it will be a question which will win, the landlords or the tenants. We shall probably see something approaching to civil war in December and January and the subsequent months, wholesale evictions resisted by the whole population. From all I can see and hear, matters are much more serious than they became when the House of Lords threw out the Bill which the Commons had passed five years ago to suspend evictions and give breathing time to the tenants. It is quite impossible to pay the judicial rent fixed three or four years since at the prices now procurable—twenty per cent. on an average less than were then calculated on. Mr. Giffen, in the *Statist*, goes into the calculations on this point. There can be no doubt whatever of the severity of the fall of values during the last two years, and this rules the economic situation, which is of the utmost gravity.

G. G.

THE SIMLA SEASON.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, Oct. 3.

OUR last rush of gaiety is now over, and it is only reasonable to suppose that most people will be glad of a week or two of quiet before going down. In such lovely weather our only amusements should be out of doors in the bright warm sunshine, and certainly the number of picnics just now and the daily sports at Annandale prove that most people are of the same way of thinking. It is the time of year also when there is a rush out to Narkunda, and those who cannot go are made envious by the charming descriptions given by those who can. Mushobra also invites visitors, and an arrangement has been made this year which will probably induce many more people to run out for a few days, *viz.*, the possibility of obtaining food as well as lodgings at the "Gables." Previously rooms only could be obtained, but the trouble of taking out servants and food made most people hesitate before going; but now Williams and Co. have started an establishment there, so meals may be had, and luncheon parties can be arranged for, without the immense amount of trouble previously entailed. On Monday Mrs. Ilbert gave a Garden Party, her farewell to Simla Society as hostess. She also entertained the clerks and their families on the Saturday previous, and I hear it was a very successful party, although it is said that a great many of the upper ten among the clerkocracy did not respond to the invitation, and were conspicuous by their absence. The *Simla Argus* is enthusiastic at this attempt to remove class prejudice, and is in raptures at the sight of a lady dancing with a clerk, and a gentleman leading a clerk's wife through the mazy Waltz, or perhaps it was Lancers! Anyhow dancing was included in this afternoon's entertainment, and I hope the party really did please those for whom it was got up. That class have too few amusements in Simla, the theatricals are beyond their purses, and no special entertainments are ever got up which come within their means. It has often struck me that it would only be kind of the Simla theatrical managers if they gave a cheap night to which the poorer classes could go. As it is Rs. 4 a seat make the performances prohibitory to others besides the clerks and their families. Since the gallery has been turned into boxes there are no cheap seats in the house, unless they be in a position where there is no chance of hearing, and little of seeing. A piece like the "Mikado," for instance, would afford an immense amount of pleasure to the clerks and their families, and if a Saturday afternoon performance at Re. 1 a seat had been given it would have been a real kindness to them. The gaieties of Simla are entirely got up by "Society" for "Society," and though performances are occasionally given in aid of charities, one is sometimes inclined to think that charity in the sense of kindness might be done in some way to those who are near and should appeal to our sympathies more than Zenana missions or schools in Lahore.

Lady Aitchison's last dance at Barnes Court came off on Tuesday, and was very crowded. That was the farewell party of the present Lieutenant-Governor of the Punjab, and we are wondering whether it can possibly be true that Sir Leppel Griffin will be his successor. What a change it will be for the Punjab, in which prayer books have always been more prominent than pretty women!

A dance was given on Thursday by a "few members" of the U. S. Club. Who those "few members" may be who so often give nice dances we never know, but they must be very generous if "few." A crowded room and good supper at the last dance testify to this fact, and may well make us regret that the names of the donors are so sedulously and modestly hidden on this as on all former occasions. The attempt to get up a married ladies' dance failed. They are quite willing to dance, but not to pay the piper. Another concert was given at Barnes Court on Friday in aid of the Mayo Orphanage. Again the price of the seats was prohibitive to most people, and in consequence a very empty room, which was much to be regretted, as the concert was excellent. Seats Rs. 4 will always prevent any, but the very well-to-do, attending concerts, and it shows a great want of judgment on those who manage these entertainments, not to arrange for a graduated charge, with the few first rows only at this price.

The Sky Races have been very successful, no accidents and no disputes. From all I can gather the betting has not been very high, and the "meet" has been very well conducted and in every way satisfactory. Two young officers at Jutogh had a run of luck and won something like Rs. 3,000 between them on the first day. Rumour does not say whether they lost it on the other days, which is more than probable. Their Excellencies the Viceroy and Lady Dufferin were present yesterday; but there were not as many ladies as on the former days. A Garden Party at Mushobra probably attracted a large number. All the Viceregal Party leave for Narkunda on Tuesday, returning in the middle of the following week. It is likely to be rather cold, so the visit will be a short one.

Some surprise will doubtless be felt at the fact that Sir Charles Aitchison has been invited to take the vacant seat in Council. But it is not the first instance by several in which a Lieutenant Governor has come down to the less dignified, but scarcely less important, post of Member of Council. It would perhaps be for the advantage of the country if this rule were always followed. The following reasons may perhaps carry some weight if they do not appear condusively in favour of it. The first is that the Supreme Council ought to be composed of the wisest and most experienced men in the country. Now five years as Lieutenant-Governor must give a man an insight into the possibilities and requirements of a province such as his former twenty years could scarcely have done. Then it is preferable that a man should be Lieutenant-Governor at a period of his life when his physical energies are not declining, and therefore the younger he gets the appointment the better, and if a man at forty or a little over is not fitted for the post he is never likely to be. Another reason and a stronger one is that a man who had nothing to hope or fear would be more independent. It is not in human nature to be as brave and outspoken when future favours depend on the good-will of those in authority. Now a man who had finished his tour of service in India would at any rate run no suspicion of temporising with a view to conciliating the "powers that be" and it would be pleasanter for the individual and might be better for the country if this certainty was always attainable. Sir Charles Aitchison was really desirous of retiring to enjoy a well-earned rest; but he was persuaded to remain after taking a little holiday. It is a compliment to him that his services cannot be spared to the country yet.

The meeting of the members of the National Association for Supplying Female Medical Aid to the women of India, held at Viceregal Lodge, showed that a fair number of people up here are interesting themselves in the movement. Of course the Lahore Branch claimed the greater number of members present, and the account given by Sir Charles Aitchison goes to prove that many of the natives of the Punjab are taking an active interest in the cause. A suggestion was thrown out by one of the speakers to Sir Leppel Griffin that something might be done for the finances of the association by collecting a "Jubilee" offering for a cause in which Her Majesty is so deeply interested. The idea is one which ought to find favour with all classes in India, for it is easy to imagine that nothing that could be done would afford so much pleasure to our Queen-Empress as the knowledge that the commemoration of her jubilee year had been made the occasion for helping forward the cause of suffering women in India. The natives of the country will doubtless come forward in many ways to show their loyalty to the throne, and their affection for their Empress, but a more lasting monument of their feelings or one more likely to be beneficial to the Empire whose interest the Queen has so much at heart can scarcely be found. One occasionally sees remarks in native papers, which, if they really represented the feelings of the people of the country, would be the greatest reproach to them. Any attempt to disparage the work of the National Association to throw cold water on the efforts being put forth in the cause of the more suffering and weaker half of the race reflects great discredit on the writers, and, if they truly represented the opinions of the educated classes, would lead one to despair of progress. There has never been any scheme put forward for benefitting the people of India which can be shown to be as purely disinterested as this. Englishmen and women, both in India and England, have come forward with money and sympathy to further a cause which can benefit only the people of India; and if India does not respond from one end to the other it will show how very superficial is the civilization of the country, and how little fitted it can be for the representative Government which some of its leading agitators are asking for.

THE MOHORRUM IN BOMBAY.

IN submitting his report on the Bombay Riots, a few years ago, Sir Frank Souter, Commissioner of Police, characterized the Mohorrum as always being a source of anxiety. The Mohorrum celebration this year might well have been regarded with more anxiety than usual, having regard to the disturbances elsewhere. Intelligence of the riots at Etawah and Delhi, between the Mahomedans and Hindus, having been by means of the natives Press circulated among their respective co-religionists in this city, this knowledge must have added much to the weight of the responsibility of those entrusted with the public peace during the last week. But the more than satisfactory manner in which the Dusserah and Mohurrum festivals have passed off, and the two largest sections of the inhabitants of this city have, unmolested and unmolesting, conducted their processions, speaks volumes for their common good feeling, and for the vigilance of the police. There have been one or two isolated cases, in which slight disturbances have taken place, but these have only been between Mahomedans themselves. They were expected, as it is well known to the police at any rate, that rowdy Mahomedans look forward to the Mohorrum time as affording them an opportunity to pay off scores which have arisen since the last festival, and older grievances only partly avenged on the last occasion. It is then that the residents of neighbouring streets rivalling one another in the construction of their taboots, which vary in beauty and size according to their means, strive also to outdo one another in the magnificence of their processions, and if able to evade the vigilance of the police, they are not backward in carrying their rivalry still further and indulging in a bout at fisticuffs. However, the precautionary measures taken by the police in previously placing before the magistrate, and having bound over to keep the peace towards their neighbours, those persons suspected of entertaining feelings of animosity, is an effectual preventive generally speaking to collisions between the rival parties. It is especially this year a matter of congratulation that there has been no collision whatever between the celebrants of the Dussera festival and the taboot processionists, though Hindu and Moslem kept up their respective holidays on the same day. On Saturday from noon about 176 taboots and eight times as many punjas, were carried about the streets of the native town in procession. The vast crowds which attended them completely stopped for several hours through traffic between the Fort and Byculla. After parading in their several streets the processionists met in Bhendy Bazar or Parel Road, and via Kalbadevi Road, Esplanade Cross Road, Carnac Bridge, and Frere Road, wended their way to the seashore at Mody Bay, where the taboots and punjas were immersed in the sea. Each procession was attended by one or more police officer, and by not less than four sepoys. Sir Frank Souter and his deputy Mr. Gell visited the different processions during the day, and there were no fewer than forty-five European police officers and about a thousand native sepoys attending to the maintenance of order. In fact, during the whole of the week the police have had hard work, seldom going off duty till the small hours of the morning, and to them the conclusion of the Mohurrum must be a great relief. At the several Imambaras, the Shia portion of the Mahomedan community met, on Friday night, to hear their Moulvies narrate the story of the tragic and untimely end of the brothers Hassain and Hoosain, the grandsons of the Prophet, to mourn over them, and enact the circumstances supposed to have attended the death of the brothers. The passion play, as it is called, was witnessed in the Imambara in Baboola Tank Road by numbers of Europeans, among whom were Mr. Justice Scott, Mr. Justice Farran, Mr. Justice Jardine, and the Persian Consul General; and on the following morning at Aga Khan's bungalow the incidents of the play were repeated before a large gathering.

THE UNCOVENANTED CIVIL SERVICE.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—For the information of those members of the Uncovenanted Civil Service who have memorialized H. E. the Viceroy with regard to the Leave and Pension Rules of the Service, and who, not having received any reply to their memorials, are now desirous of memorializing the Secretary of State for India or the House of Commons, will you kindly publish the following form of memorial as one that might be adopted as a guide.

U. C. S.

Oct. 7

To the Honorable the Commons of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, in Parliament assembled.
The Humble Petition of—

Sheweth, Your memorialist humbly begs to represent that he labours under certain disadvantages as respects the Uncovenanted Service Rules relating to Leave and Pension relatively with officers belonging to other Services under the Government of India, and even with many officers of other departments of his own Service (Stanley Engineers and Cooper's Hill Engineers). These disadvantages are briefly as follows:—

I.—In not being allowed the benefit of the more favorable Leave Rules of 1876, to which other members of his Service were admitted under the Secretary of State's despatch, No. 451, of the 6th December 1871.

II.—In not being permitted to reckon as service for pension, any furlough or leave on medical certificate during the period of thirty years.

III.—The absence of an increase or graduated scale of pensions for service rendered between fifteen and twenty-five years, and between twenty five and thirty years.

IV.—That the scale of pensions is not so regulated as to equitably recompense every man in proportion to the service performed by him, and that the maximum pension is much too small.

V.—In receiving his pension in rupees at the current rate of exchange, and thereby losing 25 per cent. or a fourth part of his small pension, instead of being paid in sterling.

VI.—That no service rendered before the age of twenty-two years, counts as service towards pension.

Your pititioner therefore humbly prays your Honorable House that in consideration of this petition the Rules regulating Leave and Pension for the Uncovenanted Civil Service be so far modified, that they permit your memorialist, who is an European Gazetted Officer, holding an office enumerated in schedule A of the Civil Leave Code.—

1. Being admitted to the more favorable leave rules granted to certain officers named in schedule B of the same code.

2. That he be allowed a graduated scale of pensions on medical certificate, as under, viz.—After 10 years' residential service completed, a pension of 10-50 of average emoluments of preceding five years, and an increase of 1-50 for each successive year up to twenty-five years of completed residential service.

3. That the full period of service which your memorialist shall be required to put in for a retiring pension, be reduced from thirty to twenty-five years' actual residential service, or, if the full period of thirty years be insisted on, that a period of five years' leave, other than privilege leave, be allowed to count as service towards pension.

4. That your memorialist's retiring pension be calculated at half average emoluments of preceding five years, subject to a maximum pension of Rupees 6,000 in India, of £500 in sterling if paid in England.

5. That all pay and pension payable in England be paid at the rate of 2 shillings per rupee.

6. That your memorialist's service before he attained the age

TELEGRAMS.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

DIPLOMATIC CRISIS IN BULGARIA.

SOFIA, Oct. 10.

A Circular has been issued by the Regency to the different Consuls threatening all foreigners who meddle with the Elections, with expulsion from the country.

M. Neklioudoff, the Russian Consul, has returned the Circular and suspended diplomatic relations with the Regency pending receipt of orders from General Kaulbars.

THE INDIAN AND COLONIAL INSTITUTE.

LONDON, Oct. 10.

The Indian and Colonial Institute will open next year on the site of the present Exhibition pending the erection of a permanent building. The exhibits in the present Indian and Colonial will form a nucleus.

THE IRISH QUESTION.

LONDON, Oct. 9.

The basis of the Irish scheme of the Government will be the formation of four National Councils to represent the provinces of Ireland.

LORD RANDOLPH CHURCHILL.

DRESDEN, Oct. 8.

Lord Randolph Churchill arrived here to-day. His lordship is touring *incognito*.

AUSTRO-HUNGARY AND GERMANY.

VIENNA, Oct. 7.

Count Taafe, the Austrian National Prime Minister, speaking in the Reichsrath to-day, said that there is no ground for apprehension of loosening the close and trustful relations which exist between Austro-Hungary and Germany.

ANARCHIST PLOT IN VIENNA.

VIENNA, Oct. 9.

An Anarchist plot has been discovered, the object being to set fire to the timber yards and public edifices in Vienna.

A large quantity of dynamite has been seized by the authorities.

CHOLERA IN ROME.

ROME, Oct. 7.

Cholera has broken out here.

THE DACOITS IN UPPER BURMA.

A TOWN BURNT AND LOOTED BY SHANS.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

RANGOON, Oct. 9.

A Mandalay correspondent telegraphs that Quetrappa was looted and burned on Thursday by Hill Shans. General White had an engagement with them, losing one man killed and six wounded. The Shans retreated to the Hills. Their loss is not reported

THE RIOT AT DELHI.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, Oct. 10.

On Saturday Delhi city was once more quiet, and the fears entertained by the authorities of a general *melee* has not been realised, though the situation when I despatched my last message yesterday, could not have been more threatening. Hostilities ceased with remarkable suddenness, and by one o'clock something like order prevailed. Whether this was because the rival creeds were tired of fighting, or because the decision of the Deputy Commissioner to apply for additional troops, I do not know. In response to Mr. Smyth's request, troops of English cavalry and a detachment of native infantry arrived from Meerut in the evening, and with the troops already here patrolled the city during the night, and to-day no disturbance of any kind occurred, and the Mahomedan processions met with no opposition. Each was accompanied by an escort of military police, as a precaution. The greatest act of violence reported yesterday was perpetrated in Chowki Bazar, where the Hindu temple was completely demolished by the Mahomedans presumably in revenge for desecration of the Jumad Masjid. As far as one can learn, some twenty people were killed during the disturbances, whilst a number were wounded. A very large number of the injured rioters are in hospital, not expected to live.

THE FINANCE COMMITTEE.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, Oct. 10.

The Finance Committee has almost finished its labours, and leaves to-morrow for Calcutta. On Wednesday, the President and Mr. Justice Cunningham had an interview with the Chief Justice, and discussed with him the conclusions the Committee had come to as to the proposals to be made regarding the establishment and procedure of the High Court. He agreed in nearly all the suggestions they had to make. On Tuesday, having previously laid before Government a sketch of the proposals for retrenchment in provincial departments, the Committee had a conference with His Excellency the Governor and Council, and discussed those sugge tions item by item, and ascertained how far Government were prepared to agree with the proposals, which they were in most cases, and how far to oppose them. Since this they have mainly been engaged in drawing up their final note on future contracts, which is nearly completed. They have visited the Gunpowder Factory, and are not likely to support the suggestion of abolishing the factory. They saw Colonel Hunt of the Clothing Department with reference to the proposal to transfer the Clothing Agency from Bombay, if not from Bengal, also to Madras, since the Committee find the work is done so much more cheaply here.

THE INFANT MARRIAGE QUESTION.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, Oct. 9.

A resolution has been issued regarding the Notes by Mr. Malabari, in which he brings to the notice of the Government of India the important considerations connected with the questions of Infant Marriage and Enforced Widowhood, and calls upon Government to take measures for mitigating the evils. Copies of the Notes were forwarded to the local Governments, requesting their observations on the proposals, and advising a consultation with officials and non-officials well acquainted with native feeling. The replies, while bearing testimony to the good already done by Mr. Malabari's endeavours, exhibit a complete unanimity of opinion against the adoption of legislative action, or the imposition of executive disqualifications which Mr. Malabari advocates.

After careful consideration, the Governor-General agrees with the unanimous conclusion arrived at by the local Governments. After stating the reasons which have led to this conclusion, the Governor-General mentions two suggestions which do not seem to be open to objection on the ground of principle. The first amendment of the section in Act 15 regarding the forfeiture of property on the remarriage of a widow; secondly, to supply the machinery by which the Hindu widow who fails to obtain the consent of her caste-fellows may nevertheless marry without renouncing her religion. But the Governor-General, as at present advised, would prefer not to interfere until such legislation has been asked for by an important section of the Hindu community itself.

MILITARY NOTIFICATIONS.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, Oct. 9.

Furloughs.—Colonel, Stanton, R. E., 182 days; Major C. Brownlow, Frontier Force, one year; Captain H. Heath, Bengal Lancers, one year; Surgeon Major Reid, extension for six months.

Admitted to the Staff Corps:—Lieutenants Henry Merwether, Robert Swinton and Francis Eliott.

Promotions in the Bengal Staff Corps:—To be Lieutenant-Colonels:—Majors Charles Walter Montague, and King Harman. To be Majors:—Captains Alexander Rind and Herbert Sawyer. Bengal Army.—To be Colonel:—Lieutenant-Colonel William Martin. To be Lieutenant-Colonel:—Major Robert Tytler.

Colonel Charles Woodruffe is permitted to retire.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

THE MAILS.

LONDON, Oct. 8.

The Bombay Mails of the 24th ultimo having arrived at Brindisi.

SUEZ, Oct. 8.

The P. and O. Co.'s s.s. Hydaspes, with the English mails of the 1st instant, left Suez at 1 p.m. to-day.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

PLYMOUTH, Oct. 8.

The P. and O. Co.'s steamer Mirzapore arrived here this evening, four days before the contract date.

SUEZ, Oct. 8.

The Clan Line steamer Clan Macpherson arrived here from Calcutta, Madras, and Colombo, this morning.

ADEN, Oct. 9.

The Italian mail steamer Singapore, homeward bound, which left Bombay on the 1st inst. at 5 p.m., arrived here yesterday morning.

COLOMBO, Oct. 10.

Mail steamer Thames from Australia arrived.

LIVERPOOL WEEKLY COTTON REPORT.

LONDON, Oct. 8.

Total week's sales of Cotton.....	53,000	bales.
" " " Surats.....	7,000	"
" " Imports of Cotton.....	26,000	"
" " " Surats	Nil.	
" Stock of Cotton	348,000	"
" " Surats	99,000	"
" Stock of Cotton in London.....	24,000	"

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, Oct. 8.

The Liverpool Cotton market closed quiet. Surats quiet.

Good Fair Dhollera	3 15-16
The Manchester market has been steady.	
4 per cent. Rupee Paper	69½
4½ " "	73½
3 per cent. Consols for Account	101
3½ " Sterling Loan	101½
4½ " French Rentes.....	110½
Bar Silver	44-11-16

Arrival.—Cumeria.

TELEGRAPHIC LINE REPORT.

(OCTOBER 10.)

STATE OF INTERNATIONAL COMMUNICATION.

GREAT BRITAIN.—*Via* Teheran, perfect. *Via* Turkey, perfect. *Via* Suez, perfect.
CONTINENT OF EUROPE.—*Via* Teheran, perfect. *Via* Turkey, perfect. *Via* Suez, perfect.
AMERICA.—*Via* Brest, perfect. *Via* Valentia, perfect. *Via* Direct Cable, perfect.
AUSTRALIA.—*Via* Penang, perfect. *Via* Amoy, perfect.
CHINA.—*Via* Penang, perfect. *Via* Amoor, perfect.
Mauritius mail closes at Mozambique at 6 p.m. on the 11th instant.
Moulmein to Siam and Ceylon routes right.

A private telegram from England announces the death of Lieutenant-General Barrow, C.B., of the Bombay Staff Corps. General Barrow entered the service in 1837 and was admitted to the Colonel's allowance in 1875. He had seen considerable active service. He served in the first Afghan War in 1838-39, and was present at the capture of Guznee. He went through the Afghan campaign in 1848-49, his record of services on that occasion being the seige and capture of Mooltan, the battle of Goojerat, and the pursuit and surrender of the Seikh Army. He behaved with great distinction in the Mutiny in 1858-59. He went through the campaign in Central India and Rajputana, and was present at the actions of Rajghur, Mungrowla, Sindwaho, and Kural. He was frequently mentioned in despatches, was awarded a pension for distinguished service, and was appointed a C.B.

It is intended by the leading members of the native community of Bombay to invite Mr. Ilbert to an evening party on the eve of his departure for England next month.

We understand that Mr. Tribhowundas Lulloobhoy, brother of Mr. Chubildas Lulloobhoy, the well-known freight-broker, has offered to the Principal of the Grant Medical College a sum of Rs. 10,000 for the establishment of a separate cholera ward in connection with the J. J. Hospital.

A native contemporary suggests that the lines by Dr. Cameron MacDowall describing an effecting episode in the Hindu Widow's life, which recently appeared in our columns, should be translated into the Vernacular. "There is a quiet pathos about them which is irresistible," our contemporary says.

Lord Ulick Brown leaves Bombay for England by the P. and O. steamer Ganges on the 5th of November. A memorial is on foot in Calcutta to present him with a testimonial.

The Hon J. B. Peile has joined the Central Committee of the Countess of Dufferin's Fund. Sir A. Colvin has joined the Committee in place of Sir S. Bayley, and the Maharaja of Kuch Behar has become a life member of the Committee. The Raja of Rutlam has generously sent the fund a second donation of Rs. 1,000.

Sir Auckland Colvin leaves Simla for Bombay on the 25th of October, and visits Madras, Nagpur, and Lucknow to confer with the various heads of Government at those places, arriving at Calcutta on the 21st of November.

The *Pioneer* is still in doubt about Sir Lepel Griffin's appointment. Sir Lepel, who is most concerned, is not, as according to the *Railway Service Gazette* he gave a ball at Whitfield on Monday last to celebrate his elevation to the Lieutenant-Governorship of the Punjab.

It is estimated that if the export of wheat from India should continue at the same rate as was the case during the first quarter of this year, the total quantity exported will be about one and three-quarter million tons.

A telegram from Haibak (Sept 26) via Peshawar to the *Englishman* contains the latest regarding the movements of the Afghan Boundary Commission. It says:—"The Boundary Commission, under Sir West Ridgeway, arrived here to-day,—all well. The whole of the camp marches on the 29th instant for Charikar, where a rendezvous is fixed for the officers who are exploring the Hindu Kush, and who are to reach that point on the 11th of October. None of the Commission is behind now, and all are in high spirits at the prospect of returning to India."

The official estimate of the loss by the late floods in the Maimansing district is four annas of *aus*, four annas of jute, six to eight annas of winter-rice in the Netireana and Kissenganj sub-divisions, and two to four annas in the rest of the district.

The *Pioneer* says:—"It is understood that arrangements are in progress which will prevent the grave scandal that, as we lately pointed out, would arise were Mr. Sullivan allowed to act as Governor of Madras during the interval between Sir Grant Duff's departure and the Hon'ble R. Bourke's arrival."

In reply to the Mahajana Sabha's memorial to the Madras Government, on the separation of Magisterial from Revenue functions, the Madras Government has communicated the following order to the President:—"The Government are conscious of the importance of the subject touched upon, and will consider the Sabha's suggestions upon a fitting occasion, but are not prepared to recommend to the Government of India any administrative changes which involve additional expenditure."

It is a pity that the example set by the Hindoos and Mahomedans of Ferozepore was not followed by their compatriots at Delhi and Etawah. On Saturday week the Deputy Commissioner called a public meeting of both religions, in order to arrange that there should be no collision during the past week. After he had explained the objects of the meeting, the Deputy Commissioner was told that the natives had done everything of themselves. A committee had been formed weeks before of Hindoos and Mahomedans, and had made arrangements so that the rival religionists should not clash. The times at which each procession might issue, and each performance might begin, were carefully fixed. The leading men had all signed the document in which their arrangements for keeping the peace had been reduced to writing. The Mahomedans had even subscribed for the expenses of the Ram Leela. Such conduct is an instance of real, instead of official, local self-government.

Discussing recent appointments to the Viceroy's Council, the *Statesman* says:—"Although the appointment of Sir Charles Aitchison will bring a strong and just man into the Council, the Bengal Civilian has the idiosyncracies of his service more or less stamped upon him, and we should have been glad to see a really strong man from the other presidencies instead. Mr. Peile is exceptionally able. He has made, and will leave, a distinct and enduring mark upon the Western presidency. We doubt if any part of India has undergone so extraordinary and radical a change as the great Kattiawar province under the impelling and guiding hand of Mr. Peile. He is one of those men whose influence while never obtrusive, strikes deep into the character of those about him, and exercises a formative power upon men's thoughts and views of things. We shall welcome Sir Charles Aitchison, but wish he had not been a Bengalee."

It is probable that this cold weather the Lieutenant-Governor of the North-West Provinces will arrive in Allahabad somewhat earlier than usual, and that he will avail himself of the opportunity for a conference and personal interchange of views with the Judges of the High Court, on the subject of the suggested extension of its jurisdiction to Oudh.

The Allahabad High Court re-opens, after the vacation, on Monday, 18th instant. Mr. Justice Brodhurst and Mr. Justice Tyrrell return from England by the incoming mail steamer; Mr. Justice Oldfield will arrive from Kashmir about the 14th, and the Chief Justice from Darjeeling on the morning of the 17th.

All fear of scarcity next year in Upper Burma may now be said to have passed away. Plentiful rain has fallen in the Ava, Kyaukse, Menbo, and Pagan districts, and to a less extent in Myingyan, by which the crops have greatly benefited.

The first report on the prospects of the Cotton Crop of the North-Western Provinces and Oudh is as follows:—"Rains timely and generally well distributed in the important cotton-growing districts. Total estimated area about 10 per cent. larger than last year. Plants strong and vigorous. Flowers a little injured from the late heavy rains towards the close of August, but on the whole promising. Taking 100 to denote a full average crop, present prospects estimated at 85."

For the past fifteen months, Mr. Carey, the Commissioner of Inland Customs Revenue in Bengal, has, for his personal pleasure, and at his private expense, been engaged on an adventurous journey in the deserts of Central Asia. Starting in the summer of last year from Ladak, itself a locality which the every day traveller considers it a feat to have reached, Mr. Carey, when last heard of, was near Lake Lob Nor. This was in May, and, in the meanwhile, he had traversed a great part of Western Tibet, thence had struck a line north-west to the Tarim river and the Kara Kul Lake; and, returning again to the Tarim, had followed its course to the Lob Nor. Mr. Carey probably returns to India by way of Ladak next spring. Mr. A. Dalgleish, the Yarkund trader, accompanies him as interpreter.

Mr. J. A. Sketchley, of Her Majesty's Geological Survey, has reported very favourably on the specimens of gold sent from British North Borneo to the Indian and Colonial Exhibition. He considers that under able superintendence, a prospecting expedition would result in the discovery of a very rich field. The alluvial specimens are of an unusually flaky character, which Mr. Sketchley considers to indicate that they have not been carried very far from the original place of deposit. The specimens of quartz shown are decidedly auriferous in character, except where copper is present, and could be cheaply worked.

Mr. R. Bruce Foote, of the Geological Survey is of opinion that the opening of the Singareni coal-field will give rise to a large iron industry in the Telegu country. He does not, however, think that the Kurnool hæmatites are those best adapted for smelting, though they are of good quality and unlimited in quantity. They are too far from the coal-fields, and therefore could not compete with the very rich magnetic ore which is found on the very edge of the Singareni coal-field itself, and within a few hundred yards of where the railway to Bezwada must pass. There is already a small native charcoal-iron industry there, producing iron of good quality; but even with the advantage of the railway and the coal in close proximity, Mr. Foote thinks that the enterprise would never pay, owing to the great distance of the coal-fields from the coast, and the consequent difficulty and expense, which there would be in getting up the heavy machinery required for works on a large scale, and also in sending down by railway large castings and forgings when completed. He points out that much of this expense would be avoided if the coal could be carried at a cheap rate to some other locality, containing a good supply of ore, and favourably situated for the distribution of the iron produced. A site of this kind is to be found at Kottapatam, which is the seaport of Ongole, close to which large beds of magnetic ore of good quality are to be found. The iron is found in several low hills south of the town where it could be easily quarried.

Professor Austen, of the Mint and School of Mines, delivered, at the late meeting of the British Association, a lecture on "Colours of Metal and Alloys." He said that alchemists were sustained in their endeavours to produce gold by the knowledge that the colour of metals could be destroyed by small traces of impurity, and, in illustration of this, he melted 200 sovereigns, added a tiny shot of lead, and proved that the bar into which the metal was cast was very brittle and entirely different from the original gold.

MILITARY NEWS.

The Maltese platform carts, built at great expense for transport purposes, are to be brought into general use in place of the deficient Army transport carts. Barrel sides and head and tail boards are to be added to the carts at an expense of Rs. 16-7-11 per cart, and Transport officers have been directed to have the alterations carried out as early as possible.

Colonel A. Walker, Inspector-General of Ordnance, Bengal Circle, has proceeded on inspection tour to Ferozepore.

Captain C. Jervois, Royal Artillery, embarked at Calcutta on the 5th instant for Mandalay, to take charge of the Ordnance Depôt at that station.

The 1st Battalion Oxfordshire Light Infantry will send the band, colors, and 250 rank-and-file to Baroda for duty during the Viceroy's visit.

Colonel W. Rowlandson, 12th Madras Infantry, has been invalided from Burma.

The 2nd Battalion Royal West Surrey Regiment embarked at Calcutta for Burma on the 4th and 5th instant, from the Kidderpore dockyard. This battalion possesses an excellent band, which has been the delight of the fair Calcutta public for some months past. The farewell performance of the band at the Eden Gardens on the night of the 2nd instant, assisted by the fifes and drums, was a musical treat which will not soon be forgotten.

The place of the 2nd Battalion Royal West Surrey Regiment, at Fort William, has been taken by the 1st Battalion, Royal Canadians. This battalion, under the command of Lieutenant-Colonel Collum, arrived at Calcutta on the 5th instant.

Sapper Vamblee, Queen's Own Sappers and Miners, received 25 lashes at Mandalay for striking his superior officer.

Lieutenant A. D. Fordyce, Bombay Commissariat Department, has been sent to Myingyan for duty.

Lieutenant A. W. Warden, 5th Bombay Infantry, has been appointed Transport Officer at Sagaing.

The following transfers of Brigadier Generals have been ordered:—Brigadier General H. S. Anderson and Brigade Major Captain C. S. Shepherd, from the 3rd to the 4th Brigade; Brigadier General W. S. A. Lockhart, C.B., with Brigade Major P. D. Jeffreys, from the 4th to the 3rd Brigade.

The 1st Bombay Lancers proceed to Myingyan, and the 3rd Cavalry, Hyderabad Contingent, to Kyoukmyoung; the 7th Bengal Cavalry proceeds to Mandalay and the 1st Madras Lancers to Menbu; the 1st Battalion Rifle Brigade and the 3rd Infantry, Hyderabad Contingent, proceed to Menbu.

Colonel J. Hills, C.B., Royal Engineers, arrived at Mandalay, and assumed command of the Royal Engineers, Burma Field Force, on the 23rd September.

Lieutenant-Colonel John Hibbert, Bombay General List, Assistant Commissary-General, has been invalided to India, and permitted to proceed in anticipation of the leave which will be hereafter granted to him by the Commander-in-Chief.

BOMBAY REFORMS.—IV.

THE EXCISE DEPARTMENTS.

The proposals of the Chamber of Commerce would do away with the Governor and Council, and reduce the Commissioners; we have, however, in previous articles attempted to show that not only would nothing be gained by their plan of a Lieutenant-Governor with Secretaries, but that it would be a disadvantage to have a purely Secretariat Government, and that it would be preferable to retain the Governor in Council and the personal government of the Commissioners. We are aware that there is a dominant feeling that the Commissioners might be abolished, and the work done by an additional Secretary, but writing with considerable experience, we consider that much more could be got out of Commissioners than has been attempted hitherto. It may be admitted that at present they are the fifth wheel of the Government coach, but we should consider not what they are but what they should be, and we would deliberately prefer that their powers should be developed, for we consider it an immense advantage to have a high officer moving through the country, seeing with his eyes and hearing with his ears. It is also more agreeable to native ideas to have a Burra Sahib amongst them, to whom they could personally state their grievances rather than commit them to paper, and the petition-writer has not got far into the districts as yet. With a Secretariat confined to high politics, the practical rule of Commissioners and an intelligent division of labor among Collectors and Assistants, we should have the administration conducted in the simplest, and yet most thorough and careful way that could be possible. We have admitted that there are too many high officers, that three Commissioners might do the work of four, that districts might be enlarged, and that the Commissioner for Salt might be abolished. The last proposal might be examined more in detail.

The appointment is known as the Commissioner of Customs, Salt, Opium and Abkari, and Reporter General of External Commerce for the Presidency of Bombay. Apparently it is attempted to make up by length of title for shortness of work. We are aware that very great changes have been made in the policy of Government in the matter of Customs and Excise. Customs duties have been abolished, and what are now taken form a branch of the Excise Revenue, except duties on fire-arms, which are levied as a political precaution. The army of preventive officers and appraisers has been disbanded, and yet for the collection of about 12 lakhs of duty, obtained almost altogether from liquors, we have a Commissioner, a Collector, and four Assistant Collectors, besides a Collector and an Assistant at Karachi. The Karachi establishment performs miscellaneous duties, and the Collector at Bombay is also in charge of the Opium warehouse, but his chief duty appears to be in connexion with the registration of trade statistics. It appears to be quite evident that the Collectors of Customs at Bombay and Karachi are almost superfluous officers. There is a Collector at Bombay whose functions it is very difficult to discover, but it is understood that he collects the land revenue from the rice lands in the island, and the rents of land let for building purposes. He may have something to do in regulating the liquor shops in Bombay, and he receives Rs. 250 a month for doing something in connexion with the Income-tax assessments of Mr. Seervai. It strikes us forcibly that this officer might be utilized, and that whatever is now done by the Collector of Customs can be done by the Collector of Bombay. It is possible that some assistance might be wanted, but this could be easily afforded by an Assistant Collector. The Collector of Bombay would then control the Land Revenue, the Port Customs, the Opium warehouse and the liquor shops with such a number of Assistant Collectors as may be necessary. Nor would it be too much to expect him to write a report once a year on the trade of the port, but perhaps this duty would be better done by the Director of Agriculture, who might supervise the compilation of the statistics of agriculture and commerce.

Then as to the Salt. Here we have again the inevitable Commissioner, the Collector, two Deputy Collectors and twelve Assistant Collectors to collect about 140 lakhs of revenue. The conditions of salt manufacture, and the scattered and not easily accessible situation of the works, make it necessary that the department should be under one head, but that head need not be a Commissioner. There are four Government works and about 400 private or leased works, and as the duty collected is chiefly on permits to remove the salt from the works, sales of Government salt, and rents, there are no administrative questions involved, and the only effort of the department is to close petty and scattered works and to concentrate the manufacture at certain places, where supervision might be effectually exercised. There is nothing to fear from native States, for they have all come under Treaty obligations in this matter, and even the Portuguese Government have come to an amicable understanding. This removes all causes of difficulty, and the business of the department has been reduced to simplicity. A Collector can now do whatever is necessary with the help of Assistants, and the further interference of a Commissioner would be useless, or should such questions arise, they could be settled by the Commissioner of the Division, or by direct reference to the Secretariat.

The control of the liquor trade has been greatly altered of late years. Formerly the shops were put up to auction and sold to the highest bidder, and the contractor made his own arrangements for the supply of liquor, so that there was no interference as to its strength or the quantity sold. The first change was to sell all the shops in a district to one man, and the next was to require that he should make his liquor at a central distillery where the strength could be gauged and the quantity issued might be controlled. The quantity likely to be consumed in each district was estimated, and the contractor was required to pay a fixed sum for the right to sell up to the minimum estimated; but if he exceeded, he was to pay duty on the extra quantity issued. A further and most important change was the control of the liquor traffic in native territory. A great part of British territory borders on native States, and for the success of the British system of Abkari it was necessary to obtain the control of the native system, for we were in constant danger of being undersold by the cheaper liquor across the border. The general plan has been to enter into agreements with the States to follow the same system in their territories as exists in ours, and where necessary, Government has leased the farm of the liquor traffic in order to introduce the British system. These measures have now been completed or nearly so. Country liquor is manufactured in a few distilleries, the quantity passed out for consumption is accurately known and excised, and the only danger to the revenue is from the action of native States, which have not come under the general agreement, or where the country is so wild that the illicit manufacture is difficult of detection. But these must give way in time. Toddy-trees are counted and a tree-tax levied on those which are tapped, and although this part of the system is susceptible of improvement, yet as a whole the country liquor traffic is now under simple control and exposed to little competition with native States. The importation of cheap foreign spirits has been checked through the medium of the Customs duties, and the collection of the excise is now cheaply and easily made from a few capitalist farmers manufacturing at a few distilleries. There is no special department for the control of the liquor trade, which is usually done through the Collectors and a small Abkari police, but whatever the Abkari Commissioner can do would be as easily done by the Commissioner of the Division. The opium traffic has also been brought more under control by fixing, as in the case of liquor, the quantity likely to be consumed within the district, and obliging the farmers to pay a fixed sum, and a fixed duty for every pound consumed in excess. Here, too, whole districts are let in farm to single persons, all trouble in correspondence and accounts is saved, and the contractor, being a man of capital with a reputation to lose, is more careful of acting fairly up to the terms of his contract. The native States also have one after another agreed to forego the cultivation of the poppy and to receive their opium free, conditional on their loyally supporting the Government in their Abkari policy. Whatever remains to be done is matter for the Political Department, but the collection of the Abkari revenue and the few questions involved in its administration are simple and are disposed of by the local Collectors, and anything beyond that might be left to the Commissioner of the Division.

In this brief sketch we find that, however great may have been the necessity to reform and to simplify the collection of the Salt and Excise revenue, the work has been accomplished, and little remains except to bring outside corners into the system. Mr. Pritchard has had the reform at heart, and has done his work thoroughly and well, perhaps too well if some of the criticisms are correct, and the acting officer has worthily followed his counsels. But if we employ an architect to build a house, we do not require that he should live in it for ever. The work is finished, and the workman would be better employed elsewhere. Of course, if economy were no object, and the careful administration of finance a superfluity, the retention of the appointment would not be questioned. But when the ship of the State is tossing among the breakers of bankruptcy, all that can be done is to lighten the ship of its superfluous cargo, however valuable. To this end we see no adequate reason to retain the special Commissioner's appointment, and his work might as well be done by the Commissioners of Divisions, who, as Collectors, have been familiar with the system, or at least a Collector might be substituted for the Commissioner, and his duties confined to opium and abkari, leaving salt to the Collector of Salt, and customs to the Collector of Bombay. We consider that the appointment of Collector of Customs at Bombay is superfluous, and that it might be joined with advantage to the department of the Collector of Land Revenue. The Collector of Salt we would retain, and as for the sweeping changes in the subordinate department of the Salt and Customs department, recommended by a correspondent of the *Bombay Gazette*, we are not prepared to give an opinion. As a rule, Assistant Collectors and lower officers are fully worth their pay, and economy does not lie in paltry clipping in subordinate departments. It is the tall poplars, more ornamental than useful, which require to be cut down, and if the Government of India is in earnest, we have indicated where the sickle might be applied.

R. H.

BOMBAY POLO TOURNAMENT.

The Bombay Polo Tournament was opened on Saturday afternoon in the presence of some thousands of spectators, whose local patriotism was gratified by seeing their champions in the arena vanquish the team first pitted against them in the series of encounters which are to extend over the ensuing week. Admirable arrangements had been made for the accommodation of the on-lookers, who mustered in such numbers as to enclose the battle ground with a living wall. From the Esplanade border several hundreds of ladies and gentlemen closely watched the play, and sitting accommodation was provided in the adjacent section of the ground for those members of the native community interested in the game, the progress of which at its various stages was marked upon a huge telegraph board, whereon were registered the names of the teams and players, and their distinctive colours, the number of goals scored, and the duration of the rounds. The ground was kept by men of the East Yorkshire Regiment, the whole of the police being engaged, as they had been night and day throughout the week, at the Mohorrum celebration in the native town, whence proceeded a most hideous din, which rendered doubly welcome the strains of the regimental band at the tournament. The afternoon's play resulted in a runaway victory for the Bombay Gymkhana, whose score of eleven goals to one over their opponents, the 43rd Regiment, has, we presume, been rarely if ever surpassed on the Esplanade. From the first it was seen that the Wanowri team were overmatched as compared with the Bombay veterans, but they played an uphill game with unflagging energy, straining their powers to the utmost, and refusing to recognise defeat in that spirit which always commands the admiration of Englishmen. Their entry was a sporting experiment, and if only for the indomitable pluck they exhibited against the heavy odds opposed to them on Saturday, the losing team will be welcomed on some future occasion when they have more nearly equalised the terms of battle. Throughout the tournament each of the matches is to last for six periods of eight minutes, exclusive of the stoppages and interruptions incidental to the game, and the three minutes' interval separates the rounds. The umpires in the opening game were Captain Russell, of the A.D.C. team, and Captain Masters, of the Central India Horse, the former officiating for the 43rd and the latter acting on behalf of the Bombay team. For the 43rd Major Clark, who captained the team, played in fine form, and made some briliant charges; Captain Eccles was likewise always well to the fore. The Wanowri men were on the whole well-mounted, more than one of their ponies outpacing those of their opponents, when by some rare chance they succeeded in snatching an opportunity for a run. But little or no headway could be made against the combined strength of the Gymkhana players, Messrs. Arthur, Gray and Savile bringing to bear on the game the practised skill acquired in many a hard fight, whilst Mr. Pease made a brilliant *debut* in this year's tournament. The younger player was ubiquitous, and by the vigour and accuracy of his hitting, rendered distinguished service to his side, three of the goals being credited to him.

The following were the teams:—

BOMBAY GYMKHANA (Colors—Black and Yellow.)	vs.	43RD REGIMENT. (Colors—Chocolate and Yellow.)
Mr. A. Arthur (capt.)	"	Major Clark (capt.)
Mr. C. Gray	"	Capt. Eccles.
Mr. H. E. Pease	"	Capt. A. F. Mockler-Ferryman.
Mr. P. B. Savile	"	Capt. A. Clark.

FIRST ROUND.

The game started with misfortune for the visitors, for immediately the ball was set in motion, it was taken straight down into their territory, and there was a close shave for goal within thirty-seconds of the opening. When hit out from behind, it was soon returned, and without having been got clear away, the second time Gray with a side shot sent it between the posts. Ends were changed, the 43rd going to the Pavilion goal, which the Bombay team had first defended. The ball went out of play almost as soon as it was again struck off, and when sent in, Mr. Pease galloped away with it into close proximity to the goal. Major Clark brought the ball into the centre of the arena, only for Messrs. Pease and Savile, after some pretty play in front of the timekeeper's station, to return with it towards the 43rd goal. Then Major Clark charged through the players and across the ground, and when the round concluded, the ball was behind on the Bombay side.

Bombay, 1: 43rd Regt., 0. Time—9mins. 18secs.

SECOND ROUND.

This was the only round during the game in which no goal was scored. Captain Eccles got away with the ball at the beginning with a fine rush, which he repeated later on when his captain after a near shot by Mr Pease, successfully brought it away from their goal. The ball was constantly out of play until the interval arrived, when Mr. Pease from a long range sent the ball spinning within a few feet of the 43rd posts.

Bombay, 1: 43rd Regt., 0. Time—17mins. 18secs

THIRD ROUND.

Goals came so rapidly in this round as almost to defy recording. Major Clark led off with a run, and the ball went out of play on the Bori Bunder side. Then he was called upon to defend the goal and had once saved it, when in a scrimmage Mr. Arthur scored a point. Then came Mr. Pease's turn, after Mr. Savile had had a near shot, and this time the ball struck the lower post and bounded in between. With a very brief interval another goal was put in by the same player, after Mr. Savile had ridden off the captain of the 43rd. Major Clark speedily had his revenge, the ball having been knocked behind on the visitors' side by Mr. Savile, he successfully brought it away, and after a fine run from one end of the ground to the other, Captain Clark obtained a clear hit and scored for his own side their first and only goal. When again brought into play, the ball after bring knocked behind the flags *ek dum*, was carried down by Mr. Pease, and after some defence in the visitors' ground, Mr. Savile hit the fifth goal for Bombay as the bell was about to ring.

Bombay, 5: 43rd Regt., 1. Time—25mins. 18secs.

FOURTH ROUND.

Twice the ball was knocked behind on the Bombay side, where the 43rd had taken it on recommencing hostilities. Mr. Arthur then came through with a rush, and making a long shot, scored the sixth goal for the Gymkhana. On reversing stations, these tactics were almost repeated, the ball at first going into the Bombay quarters, whence Mr. Pease sent it across the maidan with two terrific hits. A scrimmage took place in front of the 43rd goal, Major Clark vainly tried to beat off the attack, and Mr. Arthur went through with the ball. On their return to the Elphinstone School end, another point had to be registered against the 43rd, Mr Pease, after dribbling the ball, sent it out of the crowd with a grand hit, and it was knocked behind. When brought out from the upper corner the 43rd failed to get it out of danger and in the course of another scrimmage Mr. Arthur hit the eighth goal for the home team. An unsuccessful shot at the Pavilion posts next turn was followed within a few seconds by Mr Arthur hitting at the Gymkhana end his fourth successive goal.

Bombay, 9: 43rd Regt., 1. Time.—33min 18secs.

FIFTH ROUND.

Undismayed by their succession of reverses, the 43rd this round played up in excellent form, and the eight minutes had nearly expired before another goal was registered. Mr. Arthur, with plenty of time at his disposal for a leisurely hit, made a bad miss in front of the Bombay Club tent, and profiting by this, Captain Eccles ran away with the ball to the Bombay side, where it went behind. Mr. Pease got a good run until Major Clark with a hard backhander robbed him of his advantage. Some pretty play was here shown by Mr. Savile, and Mr. Arthur then, with another backhanded blow, sent it behind. Mr. Pease lost a goal by the eighth of an inch, and on the ball being returned into play, Mr. Mockler-Ferryman lost the chance of a run by bring deprived of his stick, which was crooked by one of his adversaries. Some all-round play ensued, and finally Mr. Pease coming up from the rear of the opposing teams, carried off the ball and sent it through the posts as neatly as could be desired. Time was called before another point was made, though Mr. Gray by one of the finest hits of the day sent the ball flying half across the maidan.

Bombay, 10: 43rd Regt., 1. Time.—42mins. 8secs.

SIXTH ROUND.

As the ball was being brought out slowly from behind the 43rd goal, close to the posts, Mr. Savile snatched another victory, slipping forward and smartly returning it the instant it was over the prescribed distance from the back line. The interval since the resumption of play had been but momentary, and immediately the 43rd had changed goals, they barely escaped from another stroke made by Mr. Savile. Then the battle raged for some time around the Gymkhana goal, which Mr. Arthur preserved more than once. From this spot it was removed by Mr. Savile, who was riding and playing in dashing style, but Major Clark and Mr. Mockler-Ferryman again got the ball down into their adversaries' quarters, where it was knocked behind the flags on the Bori Bunder side. Barely six minutes had remained for this concluding round, and when the bell terminated the game, neither side had gained any further advantage. Bombay accordingly won the tie by 11 goals to one.

The first ties between the Poona Horse *vs.* 61st Regiment will be played off this afternoon (Monday), commencing at 4-15 p.m.:—

POONA HORSE	vs.	61ST REGT.
Dr. Stewart (Capt)	"	Capt. Capel-Cure (Capt.)
Capt. Thomas	"	Capt. Baxter.
Mr. Forbes	"	Mr. Lovett.
Mr. Ducat	"	Mr. Moss.

THE SINGLE RACQUETS TOURNAMENT.

The following is the result of the drawing of the first ties, which must be played at the Bombay Gymkhana off by Wednesday, the 13th instant, at noon, when the second ties will be drawn:—

Capt. Capel-Cure	*vs.*	Mr. Cotgrave.
Mr. Rivett-Carnac	"	Mr. Gell.
Mr. Macaulay	"	Capt. Salmon.
Mr. Thorburn	"	Mr. Tucker.

The first match will be played to-day at 3 o'clock.

SIMLA SKY RACES.

FIRST DAY—TUESDAY, 28TH SEPTEMBER.

First Race.—The Tom Thumb Plate. Value Rs. 200. Distance ½ mile.

Mr. C. Garraway's b ob p Lucky Boy, 11st., Mr. Wynne	1
Lord William Beresford's b cb m Nasim, 11st., Owner..	2
Major J. Davidson's bk cb m Domino, 11st., Mr. Le Gallais	3
Captain C. D. Bruce's b cb p Boxer, 9st. 5lbs., Owner ...	0
Mr. W. H. Pollard's d cb p, Peter, 9st

CONFERENCE MEETING OF RATE-PAYERS.

A SECOND conference meeting of rate-payers of the Byculla ward was held yesterday in the premises of the Telegu Library, Cammateepoora, at the invitation of Mr. Gokuldas Jugmohundas, one of the representatives of the ward in the Municipal Corporation, Mr. Nagu Byajee, a well-known contractor, was called to the chair.

The chairman, in a few introductory remarks, explained the object of the meeting.

Mr. Gokuldas Jugmohundas, in addressing the meeting, said he had sincerely to thank those present for their attendance at this their second conference meeting. Having invited them to meet him near the residences of most of them, he was delighted to see before him a larger member of ratepayers than at their first conference meeting held about a fortnight ago. He was sure such meetings as the present, convened at stated intervals, and in the midst of the residences of those whose wants and conveniences, it was the duty of their representatives to study, were as likely to be productive of much good both to the rate-payers and the Municipal administration of the city, as they were calculated to create a wider interest in the general community in all Municipal matters. In stating what little he had been able to do, and how far he had succeeded in some of the matters brought to his notice at the last meeting. Mr. Gokuldas informed his constituents that, with regard to the complaint of Mr. Herbert about a ventilating shaft at the back of his residence in Bellasis Road, the stench from which, seriously affected the health of a large number of people, he had visited the place in company of Mr. Leask, the Deputy Health Officer, who readily and willingly co-operated with him, and had without delay drawn the Municipal Commissioner's attention to the nuisance. Mr. Ollivant, with his usual fairness, at once, recognised the justice of the complaint, and had assured Mr. Gokuldas that, if he could not remove the ventilating shaft altogether, he would direct its being raised to such a height as to cause the least annoyance. They would see that so far the most urgent complaint had been attended to. Regarding the Flats nuisance and the insufficient water supply in the ward, Mr. Gokuldas was sorry to say that neither himself nor the Municipal Commissioner had yet found time to discuss these important subjects; but he hoped to do so before long. The want of urinals in several streets noticed by Mr. Macdonald at the last conference, had not escaped Mr. Gokuldas's attention; and he would press the matter on the notice of the Commissioner when he was preparing the budget, for the next year. About the new road behind the convent on which Mr. Isajee remarked at their last meeting, Mr. Gokuldas said the Municipal officers were doing all they could in making that road, and its competion might be looked for at no distant date. Regarding the construction of steps by the side of the Byculla Bridge, the Municipal Commissioner had already put himself in communication with the Railway authorities, and Mr. Gokuldas had no doubt that the popular agent of the Railway Company, Mr. Barnett, recognising the convenience of the public at large, would bring about a settlement of the question at an early date. This was all the information which Mr. Gokuldas said he could place at the disposal of the ratepayers; and now he would be glad to hear what more they had to say in reference to their wants. (Applause.)

Mr. Shapurjee M. Katrak said they were very much obliged to Mr. Gokuldas for the great interest and trouble which, as then vakil or representative in the Municipal Corporation, he had been taking on their behalf. It was to be hoped that the representatives of other wards would imitate Mr. Gokuldas's praiseworthy example. (Cheers.) Mr. Shapurjee mentioned some wants and grievances of the residents of Gilder Street, the street in which he lived. He complained of an awful stench issuing between 7 and 9 p.m., apparently from a drain near the railway line; of a dustbin placed opposite the gateway of his bungalow, although there was ample space at a short distance, to which no objection could be taken; of the want of water in Gilder Street, &c., expressing a hope that their energetic representative would enquire into the complaints at his earliest convenience. (Cheers.)

Several residents of Cammateepura addressed the meeting describing in vivid colours the undesirable surroundings of the locality. Its sanitary condition was said to be deplorable on all sides; and instances were mentioned which, in the aggregate, testified to the truth of Dr. Blaney's oft-repeated assertion that the mortality of Cammateepoora was the largest in the city. Some of these speakers also held up Mr. Gokuldas's example as worthy the imitation of the representatives of other wards.

Mr. Gokuldas said he was very much gratified at the result of the meeting, which had exceeded his most sanguine anticipations. He reminded the complainants that it was their duty to set their shoulders to the wheel at the same time that they found fault with the Municipal executive; and thus aid the general improvement. The present Municipal Commissioner was most anxious to promote the sanitary welfare of the city, and there could be no doubt that he would very gladly give his best attention to any well-founded complaints that were properly brought to his notice. Mr. Gokuldas assured the rate-payers that neither he nor Dr. Blaney would spare themselves in the prosecution of the object they both had at heart, namely to see an appreciable reduction made in the present abnormally high mortality of the district. (Applause and cheers.)

The proceedings terminated with a vote of thanks to the chairman.

THE RIOT AT DELHI.

A CORRESPONDENT furnishes the following account of the riots at Delhi on the 4th inst.:—Since the terrible riot of 1863, when the Saraogis and Vaishnavas tried to decimate themselves, Delhi has not witnessed a more serious disturbance of the public peace than that which took place in the city last evening; and it is as much to good fortune as the proximity of the military element that we must attribute the fact that matters did not take a more serious turn that they did. The Hindu festival of the Dasserah and the Mahomedan Mohurrum running, as they did, one into the other, the local authorities were particularly careful, and drew up an elaborate programme defining the manner in which each Hindu and Mahomedan procession was to be conducted, the route it was to take, and the police and other arrangements made for the maintenance of order. Still, as matters now turn out, they would appear to have erred in not providing a sufficient body of police. The Ram Lila procession has been going on each day since the 1st instant, and the Mahomedan processions were fixed for the 7th and two following days, and as the 7th was the last Hindu day, nothing like a disturbance was anticipated till that day. Last evening, therefore, all the available police had been told off for duty with the Hindu procession, and, while the guardians of the peace were thus blissfully oblivious of trouble from any other part of the city and were congratulating themselves on having got so far through the programme without any mishap, a small Mahomedan procession, headed by a few desperate *budmashes*, who carried a *burak*, slowly emerged from the Chitli Kabar quarter of the city. The procession gained in strength and importance as it advanced; and as those taking part in it were well armed with clubs, swords and knives, they met with no opposition from the few Hindu stragglers they passed on the way.

While passing Police Station II, however, the thanadar turned out with a few men and tried to persuade the Mahomodans to return. The latter, however, appear to have been bent on mischief; and, treating the thanadar and his myrmidons with contempt, they pushed their way into the heart of the Chandni Chowk, and took up position near the clock tower in the route of the Ram Lila procession. This was about 6-30. Mr. Smyth, the Deputy Commissioner, and Mr. Hatchell, Assistant Superintendent of Police, were at the Institute, within a stone's throw of the spot where the Mahomedan procession had halted, and Mr. Jackson, Superintendent of Police, and the officers of the garrison were in the Cantonment Gardens, where they had been having tennis. As soon as Mr. Smyth heard of the Mahomedan procession he went down to the spot in company with Mr. Hatchell. When the two got there they found that Mr. Davis, Assistant Superintendent of Police, and Mr. Hyde, Inspector, who were in advance of the Hindu procession had already come up with the Mahomedans and were endeavouring to persuade them to clear the way for the Hindu procession. The Mahomedans, however, flatly refused, and forthwith attacked the police, charging them in determined style and driving them into the Queen's Gardens. Mr. Hatchell received a severe sword-cut on the head and Mr. Davis was struck with a large stone on the chest. Mr. Hyde and the policemen were also roughly handled, some of the latter receiving knife wounds. Mr. Davis was then sent off to try and turn the Hindu procession by Garden Street and the railway station, and escort it to the temple. The Hindus behaved well, and willingly complied with Mr. Davis's request and reached their temple in safety. In the meantime Mr. Hyde was sent off to obtain the assistance of the troops, and a messenger was sent to inform Mr. Jackson and the officers of the garrison of the state of affairs. Mr. Jackson at once drove down to the scene of the disturbance and handled his subordinates well till military assistance arrived. The officers also left the tennis ground immediately to join their regiments. The military authorities acted with commendable promptitude in rendering assistance. Two companies of the Lincolnshire Regiment were under arms in half-an-hour, and, passing through the Lahore Gate of the Fort, marched down the Chandni Chowk. They were met about half way by the Deputy Commissioner, who asked them to go at the double as the police were being overpowered. The very sound, however, of the steady double of the Europeans appears to have been more than enough for the rioters, who fled incontinently and in the utmost confusion in all directions.

More than ninety of the principal rioters were arrested and locked up in the Kotwali, and a little after eight o'clock all became quiet again. The Europeans then received a reinforcement of two companies of the 22nd Punjab Infantry, and the force was broken up into small parties, who patrolled the streets of the city till gun-fire. The Europeans returned to barracks a little after nine o'clock and the Punjabis remained in the streets till eleven. There was, however, no further sign of rioting during the night, the prompt appearance of the troops having been more than enough for the rioters, who were principally composed of the very scum of the Mahomedan population of the city, wrestlers, *budmashes* and the like. The rioters succeeded in plundering some of the shops during the disturbance; and as it was thought just possible that they might cast longing eyes in the direction of the Government Treasury, a company of the 22nd Punjab Infantry was sent to strengthen the guards at the District Treasury and the Bank of Bengal. There have been several gatherings in the city to-day, and the Mahomedans look as if they still mean busines. The district authorities have, therefore, arranged to have the streets patrolled by two companies of Europeans, the same number of Punjabis, and a few men of the 19th Bengal Lancers. The police have also been armed with swords, and they will patrol the civil station all night. The police appear to have been quite unprepared for anything like a riot; and when one did take place, they were found to be far too weak to deal with it. The Mahomedans saw this at a glance, and made the most of their time till the troops arrived. There has only been the one death—that of a Mahomedan lad aged about 14,—but two policemen, who were severely cut in the *fracas*, are not expected to live.

THE CIVIL SERVICE COMMISSION.

THE following is the text of the Government resolution on this subject:—

A prolonged correspondence has taken place with her Majesty's Government on the subject of the system under which natives of India are admitted either to the Covenanted Civil Service under the Statute 21 & 22 Vic., cap. 106, section 32, or under the Statute 33 Vic., cap. 3, section 6, to offices formerly reserved exclusively to members of that Service. As a result of this correspondence, her Majesty's Secretary of State has recently accepted a suggestion made by the Government of India that the question of the admission of natives of India to such service and offices should be re-opened and carefully considered, and has requested that a Commission should be appointed in India for that purpose. He has also expressed a desire that the inquiry to be made by the Commission should extend, not only to the admission of natives to the offices referred to above, but to their employment in all branches of the public service connected with the civil administration of the country. From the subjects to be referred to the Commission, all questions connected with the conditions on which English candidates are admitted to the Indian Civil Service examination in England are excluded.

In regard to the constitution of the Commission, the Secretary of State indicates his view that it should include a proportion of native members, which may sufficiently represent the different classes and modes of thought in India, and that it should also include a trained English lawyer, if possible, of judicial experience. In regard to its object, the Commission would, broadly speaking, be required to devise a scheme which may reasonably be hoped to possess the necessary elements of finality, and to do full justice to the claims of natives of India to higher and more extensive employment in the public service. The Governor-General in Council fully and cordially accepts this decision, and in accordance therewith has resolved to appoint a Commission for the purpose of giving effect to it. In making the suggestion which has now resulted in this decision, the Government of India expressed the belief that any scheme to be entirely satisfactory would require Parliamentary legislation hereafter. It may be further remarked that the investigations of the Commission now to be constituted will be preparatory to the Parliamentary inquiry into Indian affairs which it is the intention of her Majesty's Government to undertake at an early date.

2. As regards the composition of the Commission the Governor-General in Council, in view of the scope of the inquiry and the magnitude and variety of the interests involved, considers that the matter can be best dealt with by a Commission consisting of about fifteen members, including the President, for which office his Excellency in Council has selected, the Hon'ble Sir Charles Aitchison, K.C.S.I., C.I.E., Lieutenant-Governor of the Punjab. The Governments of Madras, Bombay, Bengal, and the North-Western Provinces with Oudh will each be invited to submit the names of three officers whose personal experience of the actual working of district administration (including as far as possible in that term both executive and judicial branches) has been sufficiently varied and extensive to entitle them to speak with authority upon that subject for their own provinces. From the names thus submitted the Governor-General in Council will select a representative for each of the four provinces above mentioned. The Punjab will be represented by the President. With a view to ensure the proper representation of native opinion on the Commission, the Local Governments named should at once take such steps as may in their opinion be necessary to ascertain the persons regarded as most completely representative of native opinion, and as commanding the widest confidence amongst their fellow-countrymen; and the Governor-General in Council would be glad to be furnished, as soon as may be found possible by each of the above Local Governments, with the names of not less than three gentlemen, being natives of the province concerned, who are considered best fitted to represent on the Commission the several classes and modes of thought in the province. From the names so submitted, his Excellency in Council will choose four provincial representatives, and he will also reserve the power of making, after due consideration and inquiry, additional nominations, with a view to the more complete representation of native views. A representative of the non-official European and of the Eurasian community respetively will be selected by the Governor-General in Council, and to this end the Local Governments mentioned above are requested to submit the names of such gentlemen who, in their opinion, would best represent the views ot those communities respectively. His Excellency will also appoint a delegate on behalf of the Government of India and a trained English lawyer of judicial experience. The duties of Secretary of the Commission will be performed by Mr. F. C. Daukes, one of the Under-Secretaries to the Government of India, who will he specially deputed for this purpose.

3. The inquiry is to embrace the employment of natives of India, not only in appointments ordinarily reserved by law for members of the Covenanted Civil Service, but also in the Uncovenanted Service generally, including in this term the lower administrative appointments, executive and judicial, and all special departments connected with the civil administration of the country. The inquiry thus contemplated is not only one of great magnitude and importance, but such as requires a careful preliminary collection of facts. Such an investigation has already been made in regard to the class of appointments, hitherto ordinarily reserved for the Covenanted Civil Service and in regard to uncovenanted excutive and judicial posts; but no such investigation has been prosecuted in the case of other branches of the public service. For these reasons, and also because the constitution of a Commission, settle rather with reference to the considerations likely to arise in connection with the posts above referred to, might not be altogether suitable for an enquiry into special branches of the public service, it seems desirable that the two matters should be separately dealt with. For the present, accordingly, the Government of India thinks it well that the Commission should direct its attention mainly to the question of the conditions under which natives of India should be employed in the posts which are ordinarily reserved for the Covenanted Service, and to questions relating to the admission of natives of India and Europeans respectively to those branches of the Uncovenanted Service which are directly engaged in the executive and judicial administration of the country. The enquiry in regard to other branches of the public service will thus de postponed until the more important question has been dealt with. It may afterwards be convenient to reconstitute the Commission with a view to enable it to deal with the remaining questions, which are more or less technical in their character, and for a proper settlement of which it is essential that recourse should be had to the professional opinion of experts.

4. With reference to the preliminary collection of facts declared in the foregoing paragraph to be a necessary preparatory step in this enquiry, it must here be stated that the question of the proper strength of the Covenanted Service has already formed the subject of careful examination, and important decisions upon it have been arrived at by the Government of India in communication with her Majesty's Secretary of State. All relevant papers bearing on this question will be laid before the Commission, and it is beleived that, in view of the discussions which have already taken place, and the conclusions which have been come to, there will be no necessity to go over the same ground again. The Commission, however, is not precluded from reviewing the facts thus collected or the conclusions thus arrived at. Accordingly, should it find in the course of its investigations reason for thinking that a further limitation in the number of posts reserved by law for the Covenanted Service is desirable, or that the larger employment of natives of India in particular offices or classes of offices connected with the civil administration not now usually held by them may be conducive to the public good, either absolutely or on condition of the freer admission of Europeans to offices from which they in their turn are now excluded, it will not be debarred from submitting any recommendations it may desire on such points. These, however, should be regarded as supplementary points, and the most important duty of the Commission in this portion of its enquiries will be to consider the means best adapted to secure the admission of competent natives of each province of India to such full proportion of the Covenanted Service employed in that province as may not under the orders of her Majesty's Government be reserved for Europeans.

5. As regards the scope of the enquiry to be entrusted to the Commission it may further be stated that the investigation should not be confined to the rules framed under the Statute 33 Vic., cap. 3, section 6, but should be instituted with a view to Parliamentary legislation, if necessary. It is not possible to specify at the present moment with any approach to completeness the various points which should come under the consideration of the Commission, but attention may be drawn to the great importance of conducting a careful enquiry into the evidence as to the existence and extent of any dissatisfaction which may be felt by the native community in regard to the existing Statutory Service; into the grounds upon which any such feeling, if it prevails, is based; into the question whether it is the Statute of 1870 itself that is objected to, or the rules framed under it; and into the results of the selections made under the Statute. It may be observed that the Statute of 1870 is one of remarkable breadth and liberality; that it empowers the Government of India and the Secretary of State acting together to frame rules under which natives of India may be admitted to any of the offices hitherto reserved to the Covenanted Civil Service; and that it would appear that there is practically no method of selecting natives for higher employment in India which its provisions would not allow to be attempted. The grounds, therefore, of any objection to a Statute of this character require careful scrutiny.

6. It has been suggested that the Act of 1870 is open to objection, because it admits persons to specific appointments only, and not to membership in an organized "Service." The reasons for this desire to be enrolled in a Service should be fully weighed, and it should be considered how far the privileges of pay, promotion and retiring annuity which Indian public servants enjoy through belonging to the Covenanted Civil Service, and the conditions generally under which they hold their offices, are suitable to natives of India obtaining office under the Statutory Rules. It appears to be expressly suggested that the Act of 1870 is unpopular because a person appointed under it draws, according to the rules laid down, pay at a lower rate than if he were a member of the Indian Civil Service appointed after competition in London. This point will require serious consideration from the Commissioners, because among other reasons, it raises an important question as to the financial saving, which it is generally supposed will arise from the more extensive employment of native gentlemen in the public service.

7. If it be found on inquiry that it is the Statutory Rules which excite dissatisfaction and not the Statute itself, the grounds of such dissatisfaction should be closely examined. It will be most useful to ascertain, for example, whether the communities of the various provinces, and especially the classes from which native public servants are commonly drawn, disapprove of selection in any form, with or without probation; whether competition of some sort is the only mode of selection which commends itself to them; and whether they think that a combination of both systems possesses advantages, more especially with regard to the promotion to higher office of deserving members of the subordinate, executive and judicial services. It is scarcely necessary to remark that in a country of such extent as India, inhabited by a population so vast and various, and of such unequal civilization, the evidence taken on these points, to be of real value, should be collected over a wide area and from numerous classes of people.

8. In connection with the question whether or not it is desirable that there should be a competitive examination in England for natives of India, the Commission will no doubt fully examine into and report the advantages of competitive selection in India, on the conditions of such competition, on the view which is likely to be taken of such a system by the native community at large, and on the desirability or otherwise of requiring or encouraging candidates selected in India to proceed to England with a view to passing there a period of probationary training. If the Commissioners are favorable to the maintenance, substantially, of the present system, which permits natives to compete in England, it will be necessary to inquire what are the limits of age for native candidates, and what the changes (if any) in the character of their examination which the Commissioners would recommend. It has already been stated that no question regarding English candidates is referred to the Commission; but, in view of the difficulty of reconciling the systems which are respectively best adapted to the two classes, and supposing that the Commission decide on recommending the maintenance of the present system of competitive examination in England, the Commissioners should give special attention to a suggestion made by the Bengal Government that the number of native probationers to be selected by competitive examination in London should be first fixed and that the native candidates should be selected by an examination separate from that of the Europeans, and especially adapted as regards limits of age and otherwise to the conditions of natives of India.

9. With regard to the question of affording facilities to natives of India to proceed to England to compete for the Indian Civil Service, the Commissioners will doubtless be able to obtain much valuable evidence from an inquiry on the following points: (1) whether there is reason to believe that the young natives obtained under the existing system of open competition in England for the public service in India are the best as regards character and capacity who could be got for it under any system: (2) whether such a system is favourably looked upon by large and important classes in India; and (3) what is the relative weight to be attached to recent representations which affirm the general willingness of Indian youths to cross the sea for education, and to others which as strongly deny it. The British Indian Association, for example, appears to have said in a pettion to Parliament that "a journey to England entails not only expense and hardship, but the loss of social position to all but the small minority who break with Indian society from personal motives, and are unable to faithfully reflect its sentiments by reason of their isolation."

10. In conclusion, the Governor-General in Council would observe that he has no desire to fetter the discretion of the Commission as to the particular method of inquiry which it desires to pursue. The correspondence which has taken place with her Majesty's Secretary of State and with Local Governments and Administrations on the subject of the Statute of 1870 and the Rules framed thereunder will be placed at the disposal of the Commission, and, with this correspondence before it, it will devolve upon the the Commission to determine the particular method or methods of inquiry which may be best calculated to effect the object which the Government has in view.

A complete list of the names of the members composing the Commission will be published in a subsequent resolution.

MILITARY BALLOONING.

NOTWITHSTANDING the denial which has been given to the statement, but little doubt exists that the War Office authorities will before very long remove a portion of the work of the School of Gunnery to Lydd, where the vast reaches of single constitute one of the best land-ranges to be found in the United Kingdom. As regards the School of Musketry at Hythe, it is understood to have been definitely settled that this is to be abolished and taken to Lydd; and inasmuch as troops undergoing training at the latter place will thus be enabled at the same time to pass through their course of musketry instruction, the advantage of such an arrangement is apparent. The series of experiments conducted this year at Lydd have included many of a very interesting and novel character, the principal of which —the trial of balloons for purposes of war—were only completed yesterday. Four large balloons and a number of small ones, some of which were used in the recent Egyptian Campaign, have been in frequent requisition during the experiments, their working being in the hands of Major Elsdale, R.E., Captain Simpson, Lieutenant Mackenzie, Lieutenant Phillips, and the members of the Balloon Crops from Chatham. Ascending to various heights, up to about 1000 feet, the officers mentioned, together with General Feilding, commanding the South-Eastern District, and several recording officers, have been enabled to observe, at an angle of about 45 degrees, the effects of the Artillery shell practice upon various objects, among them the new Twedale redoubt. To test the risk which would be run by persons engaged in the actual warfare, one of the balloons has been made a target for practice with shrapnel shell fired from a 12-pounder. The huge aerial machine was at a height of about 2000 ft., and the range was one of about 2500 yards. It is believed that a common shell could have been fired through the balloon with comparative ease, but the shrapnel had, of course, to be burst at a short distance, in order that the bullets might spread and do as much injury as possible. A number of shells were fired by Major Perrott, R.A. who is conducting the gunnery experiments, some of them in close proximity to the balloon, but without any apparent effect. At the conclusion of the firing an attempt was made to haul down the balloon for closer inspection, but having regard to its apprehended destruction, the net covering was of inferior quality, and, twisting itself free, the balloon travelled rapidly away in a south-westerly direction, and was then seen to collapse.

DR. DE JONGH'S LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL.—Palatableness, and the facility with which it is digested are distinctive characteristics of Dr. de Jongh's Cod Liver Oil. Dr. Granville, F. R. S., author of "The Spas of Germany," writes: "Dr. de Jongh's Light-Brown Cod Liver Oil does not cause the nausea and indigestion too often consequent on the administration of the Pale Oils. Being, moreover, much more palatable, Dr. Granville's patients have themselves expressed a preference for Dr. de Jongh's Light Brown Cod Liver Oil." Sold only in capsuled Imperial half-pints, pints, and quarts, by all chemists, druggists, and store-keepers. Sole Consignees, Ansar, Harford and Co. 210, High Holborn, London.

THE CHARLESTONE EARTHQUAKE.

BY the American papers to hand by the last mail steamer we are in possession of the latest details of the earthquake in America. A special despatch in the *New York Sun* of Sept. 3 was as follows:—

"Charleston, Sept. 2.—Nearly the entire population of this stricken city passed the night out of doors, some under tents which has been rigged up in the streets, but the majority on vacant lots in the city and suburbs. There was little sleep for any of them, for they were in constant fear of a repetition of the awful scenes of the previous night. There were many piteous scenes enacted during the night; the wails and cries of the affrighted children as they clung to their parents, beseeching them to save them, were heartrending. Added to these were the groans of the wounded and dying, who, owing to the demoralisation, lay almost wholly uncared for in the open lots and streets. The people were still camping out this forenoon, and could not be persuaded to enter their houses even to get food. Not until toward noon did they begin to pluck up courage. Then efforts were made to clear paths through the streets for the passage of vehicles and pedestrians, and the city once more began to show signs of life. No papers were issued this morning. The people are as cheerful as possible under the terrible circumstances, and are trying to restore order out of chaos. The first systematic effort to learn the number and names of the dead was made today. The list of the dead recognised and reported up to 1-0 p.m. makes a total of 35; there may be a few more. The list of wounded will go up into the hundreds. The main office of the Western Union Telegraph Company was badly injured, the batteries were destroyed, and all the instruments ruined by falling bricks and plaster. The immense vacant lot on the west side of the street is occupied by the families who lived in the burned houses, and who are camped out on the sward with the few household effects saved from the flames. The injury to St. Phillip's Church is almost indescribable. Several arches of the spire above the clock tower are torn down and thrown out. Several buildings in Haines-street are gutted. Hardly a building in the city escaped injury. The aggregate loss is expected to reach three millions. The wharves, warehouses, and business facilities of the city are generally untouched by the catastrophe, and Charleston is is as ready as ever for the transaction of business.

"The horror of the situation in Summerville on Wednesday was much intensified by certain manifestations that were not observed in Charleston to any great extent. All during the day there was a series of detonations, now east, now west, and from all possible directions. It resembled the discharge of heavy guns, at intervals of about ten minutes, and was like the sounds of a bombardment at a great distance. All these explosions were not accompanied by tremors of the earth, as it was only occasionally that the earth would quake. A remarkable fact was noted in Summerville in respect to the bulging of the water from the interior of the earth; nearly all the wells had been at low water, there was a sudden rise in all of these wells, and the additional water was pure. Looking down into one of these wells, the observer could, on the eve of any of the loud detonations, see the water rise up the walls of the wells, and after the shock again subside.

"Last night the old scenes of fright and fear were enacted in the public squares and parks. Frail women, some of them almost dead, and infants in arms, were driven to the necessity of spending the night on the square, with only such covering as could be improvised by the use of blankets, shawls, and sheets. In many of the squares, notably at Washington Park, the fright and annoyance to these people were increased by the excruciating religious performances of the coloured people who crowded the park. In Washington Park these were led by two negro men with stentorian voices, who shouted, yelled, and shrieked until long after one o'clock in the morning. Asked to desist, or at lease to conduct the services in a less boisterous manner, but refused to do so. A remonstrance on the part of some gentlemen produced very insolent replies on the part of a number of negro roughs who shared in the conduct of the meeting, and who loudly and boisterously protested that they would make as much noise as they pleased, and that no interruption would be allowed. The night wore on slowly and painfully. At 12-50 p.m. a heavy earthquake passed through the city. Its coming was presaged by quite a number of explosions, dim and distant, which began to be heard five minutes before the vibration was felt. The wave was somewhat more pronounced than the two wh ch had preceded the one at 8-25 a.m. and the other at 5-15 p.m., and as it passed by to the northwest there followed sounds which indicated falling walls or buildings. This was the last visitation last night. Soon after it had passed a man appeared, and advised the people to go to their houses, stating that he was the only scientific man in the city, and that he was authority for the statement that there would be no more shocks. This advice was unheeded, few people leaving the ground. At daybreak there was a movement as soon as the sun rose, and as there had been no additional vibrations, many of the people pulled up their tents and departed to their shattered homes in the hope that they had participated in their last picnic in the park. In St. Andrew's Parish, for ten miles on the other side of the Ashley River Bridge, the country is cut up by small fissures and mud holes of from an inch to two feet in diameter. These holes have emitted blue mud and grey sand in large quantities, and the whole surface of this area is covered with little mounds. The people living in the parish say that the mud and water boiled up from five to ten feet in height and they all seem to be in a most demoralised condition. The coloured residents of the parish thought the judgment day had come, and began crying and praying for mercy.

"At Summerville yesterday the scenes were such as it is impossible adequately to describe. All the stores were closed, and the few people who were on the streets wandered about in an aimless way, not knowing what next to expect. All the inhabitants had abandoned their houses after the shock on Tuesday night, and few of them had the temerity to return. The shock is said to have been much more violent than in Charleston, but the general characteristics are the same. In Summerville, however, the people rushed affrighted into an inky black darkness, and in the general gloom and despair, the wailing of the women, the shrieks of the children, and the frightened voices of the men made up a scene and sounds that were equally distressing and appalling. When morning dawned the ruin and devastation were found to be complete. There was not a home that had not been made desolate in greater or less degree. All the chimneys had disappeared. Walls were rent in twain, ceilings fell, and in numerous cases the houses that rested on wooden blocks or masonry were levelled to the ground. Near Ten-mile-hill on Tuesday night the down Columbia train jumped the track. The engineer Burns, and the fireman Arnold (coloured), were badly injured. It is said that the earth sudded, gave away, and that the engine first plunged down the temporary declivity. It was then raised on the top of the succeeding undulation, and having reached the top of the wave, a sudden swerving of the force to the right and left hurled the ill-fated train down the embankment. In many places along the track of the South Carolina and Nort-Eastern Railroads, and for spaces of several hundred yards in width the dreadful energy of the earthquake was expended in two particular ways. First, there were intervals of a hundred yards and more in which the track had the appearance of having been alternately raised and depressed—a line of waves fixed in their last position. The second indication was where the force had oscillated from east to west, bending the rails in reverse curves, most of them taking the shape of a single and others of a double letter S placed longitudinally. The latter occurred almost invariably at trestles and culverts. There were no fewer than five of them between the seven-mile junction and Jedburg. In other places the track had the appearance of being kinked for miles, but always in these cases in the direction of the rails. The train at the time of the earthquake was running along at the usual speed, and when about a mile south of Jedburg it encountered a terrible experience. It was freighted with hundreds of excursionists returning from the mountains. They were all laughing and talking, when all of a sudden, in the language of one of the excursionists, the train appeared to have left the track, and was going up into the air. This was the rising wave. It suddenly descended, and as it rapidly fell it was flung first violently over to the east, the side of the car apparently leaning over at less than an angle of 45 degrees. Then there was a reflex action, and the train righted and was hurled with a roar like a discharge of artillery over to the west, and finally subsided on the track and took a plunge downwards—evidently the descending wave. The engineer put down the brakes tight; but so great was the original and added momentum that the train kept right ahead. It is said on trustworthy authority that the train galloped along the track, the front and rear trucks of the coaches rising and falling alternately. The utmost confusion prevailed; women and children shrieked with dismay, and the bravest heart quailed in momentary expectation of a more terrible catastrophe. The train was then taken back in the direction of Jedburg, and on the way back the work of the earthquake was terribly patent. The train had actually passed over one of those serpentine curves already described.

"Savannah, Sept. 2.—The first train from Charleston to this city since the earthquake reached here this afternoon. The passengers say that since the shocks holes in the earth resembling artesian wells have opened in the neighbourhood of Charleston and for miles this side. They vary in diameter, average two feet, and are apparently bottomless. Mica and minerals not known in that section before are found distinctive about their mouths. Mud of a bluish colour oozes from fissures in the ground surrounding them, and the water savours of soda. People living near them report that when the water first burst forth from the ground it was steaming hot, and shot fifty feet into the air. On Pac Island, near Beaufort, a fissure in the earth twelve feet wide and 400 feet long still remains. All the islands in the vicinity report similar fissures, with mud and water issuing from them. The damage to the North-Eastern Railroad that leads into Charleston has been repaired, and connections are now complete to Savannah and beyond, *via* the Atlantic coast line of railways."

THE NEW RIFLE FOR THE ARMY.

It has been decided by the Secretary of State for War, with the approval of the Field Marshal Commanding in Chief, that the Special Committee on Small Arms, which approved the proposed new rifle for the Army (the Enfield-Martini), shall be reconstituted, in order to consider the reports as to the thousand weapons which were early this year issued to infantry regiments for trial experimentally. Major General P. Smith, lately commanding the Grenadier Guards, is again appointed President of the Committee, whose principal duty, besides considering the regimental reports will be to submit proposals for the alterations and modifications in the rifle and bayonet which may be regarded as necessary after the trials which have been made during the Spring and Summer, and from the suggestions of officers who have made reports. Colonel Arbuthnot, R.A., Superintendent of the Royal Small Arms Factory at Enfield, who, it is understood, has already made some remarks upon the reports sent in and which will be submitted for consideration, is also a member of the reconstituted Committee, whose only new member at present is Colonel Tongue, Commandant of the School of Musketry at Hythe. The other members of the Committee are Colonel Sir H. Halford, Leicestershire Volunteers, a distinguished rifle shot, well known at Wimbledon and elsewhere; and Colonel C. G. Slade, 3rd Rifle Brigade at Aldershot; but it is proposed to add the name of an officer of the Royal Navy. Major-General Smith has been requested to call the Committee together as soon as possible, that it may make an early report.

EASTERN PVROERBS.

THE disadvantages which wait upon the specialization of science are something of a commonplace; yet, with all deference to the Laureate, there is a good deal of grain as well as chaff in commonplaces. In the department of Oriental study especially, things have become so specialized that it may perhaps be questioned whether the sense of *ensemble* has not been a little lost. Far be it from us to insinuate anything disrespectful to the Sinologues and the Sankristists, the Buddhist scholars, and the Persian scholars, and the Arabists of the day. But they certainly seem occasionally to the profane outsider to have got far into the realms of the infinitely little. Nor are the non-philological "scientists" (we do not quite see why they should not in point of terminology be filled with the fruit of their own abominable devices) much better than the specialist philologue. Your Folk-lorist, your Evolutionist, your Comparative Mythologist, will indeed take all language to be his province with a modest confidence which abashes even the proverbially impudent literary critic. But these again are apt to look at Oriental documents each from his own standpoint merely, and to regard them only as so much experimental matter for illustrating natural selection or the reduction of all things (including the poaching of eggs, which is evidently a practical sun myth) to their formula.

It is, therefore, not uninteresting now and then to take science by the beard and annex, if only for a moment, these outlying districts of literature where the hungry specialist prowls to the general literary domain, or, in less figurative language (but when may a man use figures if not in talking of Oriental subjects?), to read an Eastern book simply as a book and not as a lesson in Pali or in Evolution or in Comparative Mythology. And there are two books before us which are very good subjects for the process. They belong to a class of literature for which the East has always been farfamed, and by means of which, through the importation of certain famous collections of proverbs and stories during or before the Crusades, it has exercised an influence only inferior to its religious influence on the Western mind. Of these two books of proverbs, coming by an odd coincidence form the extreme east and the extreme west of our Indian Empire, the first (Ancient Proverbs and Maxims from Burmese Sources; or, the Niti Literature of Burmah. By James Gray, London: Trübner) is by far the more elaborately literary; the second by far the most racy, amusing, and varied in interest. The Burmese Nitis, or collections of verse rules for conduct, are to some extent variations on one and the same theme, with, in parts, identical developments. Some of the most striking images and precepts occur with hardly even verbal differences in more than one or even in all the collections. The general character is rather that of the Proverb as we know it from the book of that name in the Bible than of the proverb in the vernacular sense. But, on the whole, the maxims are distinctly inferior in poetical merit to the Solomonic *pensees*. Among the best and most Solomonic is this:—

A king is not satisfied with his wealth: a wise man with well-uttered discourse: the eye in seeing a lover: and the sea with its water.

In rather curious opposition to the mild and almost Christian morality of most of these precepts is the following, which appears in Niti after Niti:—

Until the time for vengeance has arrived one may carry an enemy on one's shoulders: the time having come, one should break him to pieces like a jar on a rock.

This is good and shrewd:—

There are three who call themselves wise: one who says "I only am wise"; one who says "I also am wise"; and one who says "I am not wise." These are the three.

Here is a piece of practical counsel:—

He is wise who sleeps with his head to the east: of long life he who sleeps with his head to the south; of tranquil mind who sleeps with his head to the west; it is death if he sleep with his head to the north.

But this alarming consequence is considerably softened in another Niti, which, however, directly contradicts the good hap of the west-sleeping man.

The qualification in the following is very piquant:—

Sleeping late, remaining idle, behaving with severity, sleeping long, travelling alone, paying attention to another's wife; these, indeed, are not for a man's advantage, *be he even a saint*.

And, finally, we may give what is, it seems to us, the best by far, both in form and matter, of the whole collection:—

The five spirits which remain in the body—calmness, ability, wisdom, modesty, and honour—are taken away from the portals of request [more literally, "the doors of saying give."]

The other book (*A Dictionary of Kashmiri Proverbs and Sayings*. By Rev. J. Hinton Knowles. Bombay: Education Society's Press. London: Trübner)—which by the way, its compiler tells his readers is published, for the benefit of the Cashmere Medical Mission Hospital—contains, as has been said, matter of a less majestic and philosophical, but of a much more amusing kind. To judge from Mr. Knowles's book—compiled, he assures us, not from other books, but from actual residence in Cashmere—the inhabitants of that not entirely Happy Valley must be only inferior, if indeed they are inferior, to Spaniards in the stock of odd, and sometimes at first unintelligible-looking, *sprüche* with which they adorn their conversation. The majority of these are exactly of the same kind as the catch-words and catch-phrases which have exercised a dozen generations of commentators in the mouth of Sancho Panza. Many of them are but ends and, as it were samples of local stories and anecdotes, without the context of which they are much more hopeless of solution than the Sphinx's not very terrible riddle. Sometimes one may suspect that the context has been, at any rate to some extent, invented (though of course not by Mr. Knowles) of deliberate purpose to explain the proverb; but this is one of those things that will happen, and of which one must take one's chance.

There are some general and almost constant peculiarities noticeable in these proverbs, such as the pervading unpopularity of the sister-in-law (who seems to be in as bad odour as mothers-in-law with us), the perpetual allusions to the kangri or little portable Cashmerian stove, which ought to make fire insurance premiums high, the appearance of a certain female lunatic and saint entitled Lal-Ded, and so forth. But the proverbs are, as a rule, far too racy to have much common form. Here is a delightful variant on adding insult to injury:—"I am not so angry at the cat eating the ghee as I am at her shaking her tail." "May roses be to your mouth" is surely a most elegant fashion of replying to a pretty speech from somebody else whether there is or is not an undercurrent of sarcasm in it. "Ten wives, but eleven dispositions," is much better than "Many men, many minds," though perhaps it has a rather more limited intention. The dicta of the excellent Lal-Ded are sometimes very obscure, and Mr. Knowles does not throw as much light on them as he does on most; for instance, these:—

One moment I saw a

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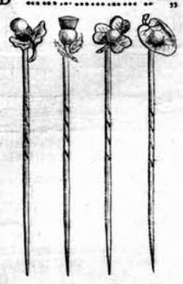

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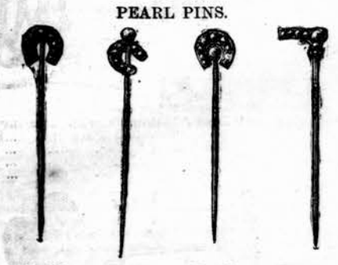

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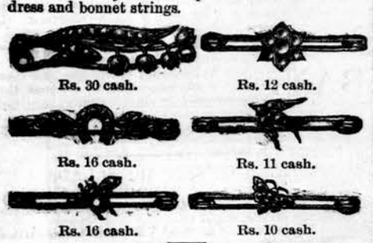

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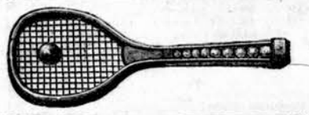

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IT HAS A MOST AGREEABLE FLAVOUR, AND CONTAINS THE TWO NATURAL AND INDISPENSABLE AGENTS TO INSURE GOOD DIGESTION.

It will be found most beneficial in cases of Indigestion, Vomiting, Diarrhœa, Dysentery, Consumption, Gastralgia, Dyspepsia, Loss of Appetite, Constipation.

FALIERES' PHOSPHATINE.

This food, which is very agreeable to the taste, is invaluable for the numerous cases in which the phosphate of lime is indicated, particularly in pregnant and nursing women, in children particularly after weaning, in old people and in convalescents.

FALIERES' SYRUP

of pure Bromide of Potassium

Prescribed with the greatest success for the cure of nervous maladies, headaches, sleeplessness, epilepsy, neurosis.

Approved by the Paris Academy of Medicine.

FALIERES' GRANULATED

Bromide of Potassium

Is employed against the same affections.

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TAMAR A laxative and refreshing Fruit Lozenge FOR **INDIEN** CONSTIPATION. HÆMORRHOIDS, BILE, HEADACHE, LOSS OF APPETITE, CEREBRAL CONGESTION. TAMAR is agreeable to take, never produces irritation or interferes with pleasure or business. **GRILLON**

Sold by all Chemists and Druggists.

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Skin Diseases, Herpes, Congestions, Scrofula, Ulcers, and Vitiated Blood.

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THE ONLY GENUINE

IODURATED DEPURATIVE DRAGEES

(Sugar-Coated Pills and Syrup)

Constitute the *best,* the most *agreeable,* the most *active* and most *economical* of all known depuratives.—*They suit all ages and all constitutions of both sexes.*—Only price in Paris 5 fr. (4 sh.)

Persons suffering from COLDS, INFLUENZA, BRONCHITIS, ASTHMA, CATARRH, OR SORE THROAT, are rapidly relieved and cured by

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SYRUP AND PASTE.

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London, NEWBERY & SONS, 1, King Edward St., E.C.

BOMBAY: KEMP & Co., TREACHER & Co., and all Chemists and Druggists.

MARCKS AND COMPANY.

LADIES' WATCHES.

FIG. 10.

FIG. 11.

FIG. 12.

FIG. 13.

FIG. 14.

FIG. 15.

THE above illustrations of Ladies' Plain Watches will serve to give a fair idea of the size, usually worn. Fig 10 is a keyless half-hunter; Fig. 11, a key less hunter; Fig 12, keyless crystal face; and Fig. 13, a key winding crystal face. The details of the case ornamentation exhibit, of course, an endless variety. In ordering, it will suffice to state whether the Watch is preferred plain, engine-turned, engraved, enamelled, or jewelled, and the dial of gold or of white enamel. The seconds hand is generally dispensed with in Ladies' Watches.

Watches with lever movements will be as large as illustration No. 10. Still smaller sizes can only be made in cylinder, and they cost more in proportion, as they measure less. Fig. 15 represents the smallest size we make in this plain form. Rs. 125.

A keyless hunter of the same size, enamelled dark-blue, or green, and set with diamond, Rs. 600.

	Rs.	a.
Silver keyless hunting, plain, engine-turned or engraved, like illustration 11	45	0
Do. half-hunting, like illustration 10...	50	0
Do. crystal faced, like illustration 12...	40	0
Gold keyless crystal faced, like illustration 12	60	0
Do. hunting, like illustration 11	65	0
Do. half-hunting, like illustration 10	70	0
Do. half-hunting, 18-carat, best quality, like illustration 10	130	0
Do. hunting, white enamelled dial, 18-carat, best quality, like illustration 11... ...	125	0
Do. crystal face, 18-carat, like illustration 12	95	0
Fig. 10, half-hunting, key winder, lever, enamelled or gold dial...	175	0
Fig. 11, gold hunter, keyless, leaver, enamelled	200	0
Fig. 11, gold hunter, key winder, lever, enamelled or gold dial...	150	0
Gold keyless, highest quality, fully jewelled and compensated half Chronometer	350	0
Gold Watches of the most costly make in great variety... ... ... from Rs. 200 to	380	0
The above in enamelled cases, set with pearls or diamonds ... ... from Rs. 280 to	700	0

Note.—When ordering, please quote the number of illustration.

MARCKS AND Co., LIMITED,

MANUFACTURING WATCHMAKERS,

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MAISON DE MODES.

Trimmed Hats, Trimmed Bonnets, Infant's Hoods, Widow's Caps, Feathers, Flowers.

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VISITING & AFTERNOON DRESSES, DINNER AND EVENING DRESSES, MORNING DRESSES, TEA GOWNS,

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Ribbons, Laces, Embroidered Nets, Handkerchiefs, Collars and Cuffs, Corsets, Hose.

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THE SAFEST MILD APERIENT FOR DELICATE CONSTITUTIONS, LADIES, CHILDREN AND INFANTS, AND FOR REGULAR USE IN WARM CLIMATES.

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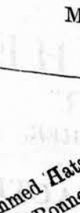
Of Druggists and Storekeepers throughout the World.

ASK FOR DINNEFORD'S MAGNESIA!

AGENTS—TREACHER & Co., Bombay.
" KEMP & Co., Bombay.

LEA & PERRINS' SAUCE



In consequence of Imitations of THE WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE which are calculated to deceive the Public, Lea and Perrins have to request that Purchasers see that the Label on every bottle bears their Signature thus—

Lea & Perrins

without which no bottle of the original WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE is genuine.

Ask for LEA and PERRINS' Sauce, and see Name on Wrapper, Label, Bottle and Stopper. Wholesale and for Export by the Proprietors, Worcester; Crosse and Blackwell, London, &c., &c.; and by Grocers and Oilmen throughout the World.

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SQUARE BOTTLE WHISKY.

This excellent Old Malt Whisky finds favour everywhere. Its mellowness and softness are remarkable.

Price per dozen case Rs. 28-8 subject to Cash Discount.

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For Cylinders, Valves, Shaftings, Bearings, &c.,

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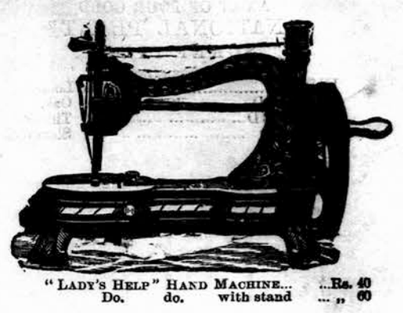
GEYER & Co., BOMBAY.

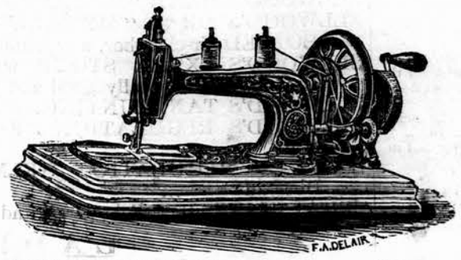
RHENANIA HAND MACHINE ... ...Rs. 30
Do. do. with treadle... ,, 50

ORIGINAL WHEELER AND WILSON'S No. 1...Rs. 60
Do. do. with cover ,, 65
Do. SYSTEM do. ,, 55
Do. do. without do. ,, 50



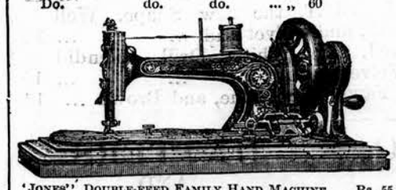
"LADY'S HELP" HAND MACHINE... ...Rs. 40
Do. do. with stand ... ,, 60

"JONES'" DOUBLE-FEED MEDIUM TREADLE MACHINE... ...Rs. 75
"WERTHERN" do. do. ... ,, 70
"SINGER" do. do. ... ,, 65
Do. do. do. ... ,, 60



SINGER FAMILY HAND MACHINE ... ...Rs. 50
Do. do. ... ... ,, 45
Do. do. ... ... ,, 40
Do. do. with stand and treadle ... ,, 20 extra.

"JONES'" DOUBLE-FEED FAMILY TREADLE MACHINE ...Rs. 65
"WERTHERN" do. do. ... ,, 60
"SINGER" do. do. ... ,, 55
Do. do. do. ... ,, 50



'JONES'' DOUBLE-FEED FAMILY HAND MACHINE ...Rs. 55
Do. do. do. with stand and treadle.. .. ,, 75

NOTICE.

SEWING MACHINES.

AS some unscrupulous persons represent themselves to be agents of some of the following makers and thereby DECEIVE THE PUBLIC.

We hereby give Notice that we are the SOLE AUTHORIZED AGENTS of the undermentioned manufacturers for the WHOLE OF INDIA.

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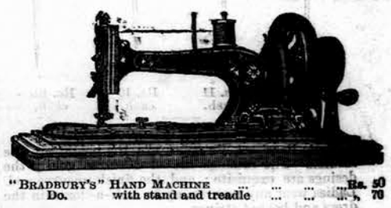
,, MACHANEK & CO. ... ...Wien.



"BRADBURY'S" HAND MACHINE ... ...Rs. 50
Do. with stand and treadle ... ... ,, 70

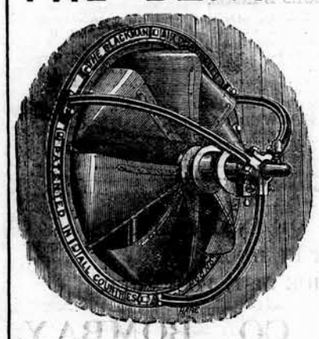
H. A. GEYER & CO.,

HORNBY ROW, BOMBAY.

THE BLACKMAN AIR PROPELLER (PATENTED,)

FOR VENTILATING, DRYING AND COOLING.

AWARDED FIVE FIRST PRIZES.



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THE "BLACKMAN ROTARY PUNKAH"

(Registered).

For use in Dwelling-houses, Barracks, Hospital-wards, Ships, &c. Is portable, and is worked by hand power, Air entirely changed or merely kept in circulation, as may be desired.

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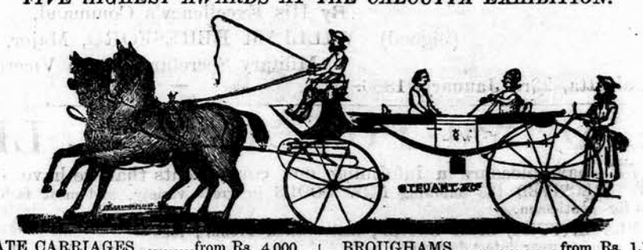

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BAROUCHES	,, 1,500	CARTS	,, 350

PATENT NEW BUGGIES ... ... from Rs. 800.

All work guaranteed, and none but best English material used.

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Drab felt Helmet, complete protection from sunstroke, comfortable and well wearing ... from	15
Drab felt Helmet, light and well ventilated, very durable ... ... from	7 to 10
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Helmet, finest white doe, cork body, well ventilated, leather Chin-strap	16

All sorts of finest quality Helmets, black felt Hats, Terai Hats, Tweed Caps and Hats, &c., at lowest possible prices.

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OUR ELECTRO-MEDICAL APPARATUSES are constructed on the most approved principles.

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IS A PURELY VEGETABLE REMEDY

For INTERNAL and EXTERNAL Use.

PAIN KILLER has never failed when used according to *printed directions* inclosing each bottle, and is *perfectly safe* even in the most inexperienced hands.

PAIN KILLER is a sure cure for Sore Throat, Coughs, Chills, Diarrhœa, Dysentery, Cramps, Cholera, and all Bowel Complaints.

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PAIN KILLER is the world-tried and trusted friend of the Mechanic, Farmer, Planter, Sailor, and in fact all who want a medicine always at hand for use to use internally or externally with certainty of relief.

No family can afford to be without this invaluable remedy in the house. Its price brings it within the reach of all, and it will annually save many times its cost it, and it will annually save many times its cost it, and its use prevents doctors' bills.

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